

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY 16TH OCTOBER.

THE TIMES' RANGOON CORRESPONDENT gives a very gloomy picture of the condition of commerce in British Burma. He writes: "In China there has been a steady loss upon the exports of tea and silk; in Burmah rice has failed to command any remunerative price in the European markets, and timber has been shipped and sold at rates which leave a margin against the shippers. In India the condition of exports is the same, while a steady loss has been incurred by importers upon Manchester goods, and, in fact, upon the majority of all imports, with the exception of beer and oilman's stores. All the branches of the great carrying trade of the East are alike suffering. The complaints of shipowners and the directors of the large steam companies are universal, and one hears of a general clipping and cutting down of all steamer necessities and of the numbers of the crews, in order to make the earnings cover the expenses." The writer assigns the following to be the causes of depression:

"A number of combinations have arisen which have entirely upset the course of business, as carried on by the old-established firms. As the old partners have retired and withdrawn their capital from the business, they have given place to younger men, who have found it that to make the profits of the firm under the new aspect of affairs equal to what they were, they must plunge into larger and more speculative transactions, and turn their capital over four times as often as their former partners were accustomed to do under the old regime. The full force of the changes wrought by the opening of the Suez Canal, the increased facilities for telegraphing, and the competition among the banks in advancing money on easy terms to men of no capital is now being felt. It is hardly 18 years ago since it was customary for masters of ships to be sent to this port to purchase rice. They used to bring rupees with them and buy the rice from the boats alongside the ships. With little competition they were enabled to purchase at a low price, and it was in transactions such as these that the foundations for the fortunes of some of the larger rice firms were laid. Now the financing is done by wire with the banks, and the business has swollen into a large speculative export trade of five or six hundred tons of rice annually. But since the famine year the rice markets appear to have been glutted, and many exporters have had to sell their cargoes in Europe at a less price than they cost them here."

We are afraid that there is much truth in the statement that the withdrawal of capital by old partners is telling against existing firms. Want of capital seems to be the prevailing disease.

THE PRICE OF THE INDIAN CIVILIAN in the matrimonial market of England has risen. It is stated that formerly in the marriage market an Indian civilian used to be reckoned as worth £300 a year, dead or alive. The nominal value of Bombay Civilians now bids fair to rise yet higher, although the real value will remain much as it was, in view of the growing cheapness of money. Owing to the flourishing state of their Widows' Fund, it has been proposed that £400 instead of £300 per annum should be the pension granted to all ladies who come on the fund as widows after the 1st of July, 1876. This will be equal to a marriage settlement, in the ordinary manner, of £12,000 in consols—a sum which not one man in twenty belonging to the upper middle and professional classes is able to settle on his wife when he marries. And yet it is said that the Indian Civil Service is not attractive to English youths.

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of New South Wales a recent motion, which, if carried, would have been a direct vote of censure on the Government, came to a curious end. It was moved on Wednesday, the 12th of July, and the adjourned debate was resumed on Thursday, the 13th, continued all night, and kept up to the next day until, at 4 p. m., the Speaker announced that, as the time had arrived for Friday's sitting, the business in hand must be dropped. Nothing more was heard of the motion.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE in an address at Edinburgh thus vindicated the Eastern policy of the Government:

"We know well that we have been misrepresented—misrepresented involuntarily, I doubt not. I am not prepared to say at such a moment of excitement the misrepresentation has been unnatural, but most assuredly the conduct of the Government has in many particulars been misunderstood. (Cheers.) I have heard it said by some people that the Government or its principal members were indifferent to the sufferings of the unfortunate Bulgarians. (Cheers and hisses.) Indifferent! I pass by that—I disdain to reply to such an imputation. (Loud cheers.) I rejoice to think that although it may have been made in the heat of the moment by some, it is now no longer made by those among our opponents whose opinions are worthy of respect. (Cheers.) But there are other points, and points upon which

our policy has, I think, been misrepresented and misunderstood. It is supposed that we are hampered by some traditional policy. It is supposed that we are hampered by an unworthy jealousy of Russia. I deny both these assertions. (Cheers.)

"Do you remember—you would say that I am libelling you because I said the people of England very often do not fully know our foreign politics—do you remember what the state of things at Constantinople was when those fleets were sent there? Do you remember the massacre of the Consuls at Salonica? Do you remember that it was a time of the greatest agitation in the capital? Do you remember that there was the greatest alarm among the Christians of all nations and of all denominations? And do you not think it is possible that if a revolution had broken out in Constantinople and in other parts of Turkey, and if the fears which were entertained by those Christians had been realized—do you not believe that atrocities of a far wider description—I don't say more horrible in their nature, for that was impossible—but far more widely extended, and therefore, more terrible, would have been possible, if we had not taken that step? (Cheering.) Well, I say you must do us justice in these matters. I do not ask for that justice, as if I were coming here to put in a plea on behalf of the Government that they might be held harmless for what they have done. I do not think it would be worthy of the Government to come here and put forward such a plea, but I ask you to consider this matter in the interest of the whole of Europe and of European peace."

"I have heard it said lately that we are perhaps inclined to think lightly of the misgovernment of parts of the Mahomedan Empire of Turkey, because we may fear if we in any way give offence to the Mahomedans in Turkey on account of their misgovernment of their Christian subjects, we may produce a feeling among our own Mahomedan subjects in India which would be very injurious to us. I must say I never heard a more extraordinary doctrine than that, nor one which I am more completely prepared to repudiate. Upon what, I ask you, does our Empire in India really rest? Upon what would we claim to rest the dominion which we exercise over those great masses of Mahomedans and Hindoos? Why, it has been nobly said in words far more eloquent than I could have thought of that we rest the claim of Great Britain to the Government of India upon the divine right of good government. (Cheers.)

Sir Stafford Northcote was loudly cheered throughout his speech.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT has appointed a Commission to enquire into the Bulgarian atrocities. The Commission under the presidency of Sadoullah Bey is charged with judicial functions, and is instructed to proceed to Philippopolis to try the authors of the Bulgarian massacres. Its members are—Selim Effendi, Hamdi Ismail Bey, Blaque Bey, Ikiades Effendi, Avanteo Effendi, and Vassa Effendi.

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia to the Times dated the 16th September says, that Yellow fever is very prevalent in Savannah. There were 27 deaths on one day. There is great destitution among the poorer classes. More than half of the negro population is dependent on charity relief. Meetings have been held in various cities and about \$10,000 is daily sent to Savannah.

TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

A REPORT has been addressed by Dr. Zoroos, Sanitary Director of the Army of Podgoritz, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army, describing the atrocities committed by the Montenegrins on Turkish soldiers. An idea of these horrors may be obtained from the following extract from the report:

"Among the soldiers who, having been wounded in engagements, were conveyed to the central hospital and the military ambulances, there are a certain number whom the Montenegrins have horribly mutilated. Some have their noses cut off, others their noses and lips, others again their noses, lips, and ears, without mentioning the wounds they have received in different parts of the body."

THE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG prints a letter from "An English officer" in Serbia on the conduct of the Turkish and Serbian troops during the present war. He writes:

"Both at the time of their incursion into Bulgaria and since the war has been carried into their own country, the Servians have been in the habit of setting fire to all the villages which they could no longer hold themselves, have corrupted the streams and wells by throwing into them the dead bodies of animals and have ravaged the whole country, so as to leave no food for the Turks who were pursuing them..... It is a melancholy truth that the war is now carried on with pitiless cruelty, and that shameful horrors are committed; but it is equally true that the Servians act with just as much barbarity and fanaticism as the Turks. Whether the man is a Circassian or a Bash-Bazouk or a Serbian or Montenegrin, he commits quite as atrocious deeds when his fanaticism is excited. I have seen with my own eyes at least forty or fifty Turkish dead bodies whose heads were cut right off their shoulders, and once I found in Bulgaria a dozen Turkish soldiers whose eyes had been plucked out, whose noses and ears had been cut off, and were hanging by their legs from the branches of trees..... Only the other day Prince Nicholas's Montenegrins massacred upwards of 400 Turkish prisoners, who had fallen into an ambush, one after the other in cold blood and some of the Montenegrin officers made bets as to the number of Turks they could despatch with their hand-jars within a given space of time. Now that the deeds of the Circassians and Bash-Bazouks have raised a just feeling of indignation all over Europe, it is only fair that the public

should know that the Bosnian insurgents, first and the Servians and Montenegrins after them, have committed, and are committing deeds equally atrocious, and that no greater condemnation is due in this respect to one side than to the other."

So it is a case of six on one side and half a dozen on the other.

LORD BEACONSFIELD was entertained at Aylesbury, where he gave out the "secrets" of his retirement from the House of Commons and elevation to the Peerage:

"I had physical warnings that I could not remain in the House of Commons longer and perform my task in that Assembly in a manner which would give satisfaction to my sovereign and my country. The late hours of that House tell upon one who is not so young as he was when, 33 years ago, he addressed in this very town a large assemblage of the people of the country of Bucks. (Cheers.) These are secrets which one wishes to keep, but they are secrets unfortunately which in the long run it is impossible to conceal. (Laughter.) My private secretaries were more discreet than Gil Blas, but I, gentlemen, am not so conceited as the Archbishop of Grenada. (Laughter.) The late hours of the night in the House of Commons calling for struggle and exertion which in the old days were hours of rapture—*certainis gaudia*—came to me now at a time when I felt that my energies were diminishing. In these circumstances, therefore, I had in my mind only one course to take, which was, at the beginning of this year, respectfully to inform our gracious Sovereign that, after the close of this Session, she must not count upon my humble services in her behalf. I then contemplated that my political career was concluded. In my opinion there were those among my colleagues who would have filled with perfect competence the post which I occupy. But Her Gracious Majesty was pleased to take a different view of the situation. She desired that I should retain my post, and suggested that I might alleviate its labours by taking a seat in the other House of Parliament. (Cheers.) This I should not have presumed to do had it not been by the unanimous desire of my own colleagues. (Cheers.) But in these circumstances—feeling, as every Englishman does feel, that his duty to his Queen binds him to remain in her service as long as Her Majesty thinks that he can serve her with effect—I still occupy the post, which you have been good enough to make the subject of a toast. (Cheers.)"

LORD BEACONSFIELD thus dealt out a left-handed blow to Mr. Gladstone for his Bulgarian shots:

"Gentlemen, when enthusiasm is aroused upon a right object one about which the country is clearly informed, and upon which being so clearly informed it can direct to a practical end, that enthusiasm is the finest its energies support which any Minister can possibly possess. (Hear.) And though it may not always be excited by an adequate cause, and often, or at least sometimes, may be directed to a result of questionable benefit to the country, still there is something of abstract or even absolute benefit in this national enthusiasm, because it is a sign of national vitality, and because the overmastering feeling which impels a great community—impolitic, perhaps, and founded upon erroneous data, but still aiming at generous and admirable objects—is a feeling which elevates a country. (Cheers.) The danger at such a moment is that designing politicians may take advantage of such sublime sentiments and may apply them for the furtherance of their sinister ends. (Great cheering.) I do not think there is any language which can denounce too strongly conduct of this description. (Renewed cheers.) He who at such a moment would avail himself of such a commanding sentiment in order to obtain his own individual ends, suggesting a course which he fully knows to be injurious to the interests of the country, and not favourable to the welfare of mankind, is a man whose conduct no language can too strongly condemn. He outrages the principle of patriotism, which is the soul of free communities. He does more—he influences in the most injurious manner the common welfare of humanity. (Cheers.) Such conduct if it be pursued by any man at this moment, ought to be indignantly reprobated by the people of England (hear, hear), for, in the general havoc and ruin which it may bring about, it may, I think, be fairly described as worse than any of those Bulgarian atrocities which now occupy attention. (Loud cheers.)"

THE PRIME MINISTER thus denounced the war of Serbia upon Turkey:

"Well, this war has gone on—this outrageous and wicked war, for of all the wars that ever were waged there never was war less justifiable than the war made by Serbia against the Porte. (Cheers.) The Porte may have ten thousand faults—I will not say ten thousand crimes, but ten thousand faults—and those faults, its weak Government, and other circumstances, may lead unhappily to crimes. But still there is not the slightest doubt that as regards the relations between Serbia and the Porte, not only every principle of international law, not only every principle of public morality, but every principle of honour was outraged. The Porte was formerly in possession of the chief fortresses in Serbia, no one questioning its right; and it only gave them up because Serbia made strong representations to the Great Powers and because the Great Powers pledged their honour almost to Turkey that if she would only give up Belgrade and the other fortresses she should never be annoyed by Serbia—it was only through that that the Servians had the power of making the resistance which they have made."

LORD BEACONSFIELD thus condemned the recent demonstrations in England calling for the expulsion of the Sultan from Turkey:

"The country in some of its exhibitions has completely out-heroded the most extravagant conceptions. They tell us that nothing will satisfy them except the expulsion of the Turks from Europe and the institution of Slavonic Governments—whether Imperial, Royal, or Republican, I am at a loss to know. Now, Her Majesty's Government, and as I believe the Government of every country, are perfectly aware that if such plans are attempted to be carried into effect we shall be landed in a European War of no

slight duration. I throw aside for the moment all philanthropy, all moral, all abstract opinions of any kind; but I say this—that it being the opinion, not only of Her Majesty's Government, but of all Governments, that these schemes are impossible and can only lead to a great war, is it the wish of any friends who are here present, or of any sensible men in any place assembled, that that is the course which we ought to take? Can we do more than act with the other Powers on the avowed basis laid down by Lord Derby—namely, that we should now proceed to consider the establishment of satisfactory relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects, and to lay down also the general principles upon which that settlement can be founded. Is it wiser that we should allow the Government to go on and to carry, if they can, these plans into effect or not? That is really the question for England to consider. (Hear hear.)

LORD BEACONSFIELD ON Mr. Gladstone.

"Mr. Gladstone wrote a pamphlet one day. (Much laughter.) I am not going to say that the time will come when Mr. Gladstone will regret that he wrote that pamphlet, because I have written pamphlets, and I regret at any rate that I have written them. (Renewed laughter.) He wrote a pamphlet in which he admirably describes and absolutely denounces the Turkish race as a brutal race, who are not adapted to our climate, and who ought to be expelled from Europe. Well, two or three days afterwards, Mr. Gladstone, on reflection—because humanitarian politicians do not always look before they leap (laughter)—feeling that he had made a mistake, in a magnanimous manner said he did not mean the expulsion of the Turkish nation, but only the expulsion of the Turkish Ministers. Well, I myself have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone did not mean the expulsion of the Turkish nation, but with regard to the expulsion of the Ministers, I doubt whether they are Turks whom he wishes to expel. (Laughter.) Let others follow Mr. Gladstone's example, and recall any preposterous notions they may have had that you can suddenly turn all the Turks out of Europe. Sending a million Moors and Jews out of Spain a good many years ago so convulsed that nation that it has never recovered itself, and Europe suffers even at this moment from that act. I am quite convinced that Mr. Gladstone, on reflection, never intended anything of the kind. If he had gone to the House of Commons and proposed to the House of Commons and to the Speaker to attend Greenwich Fair and to go to the top of Greenwich Hill and all roll down to the bottom, I declare he would not have proposed anything more absurdly incongruous. (Loud laughter.)"

WEDNESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

HERE IS A GRAND OUTBURST of Victor Hugo's eloquence, which occurs in a letter, which he has addressed to the promoters of the celebration of the famous 22nd September 1792 at Marseilles:

"My dear fellow-citizens,—You have addressed to me in eloquent terms an appeal by which I am deeply touched. It is with regret that I cannot respond to it. I will at least feel myself among you, and what I should say I write. The hour at which we now are will be one of those which give a character to this century. At this moment Monarchy is doing, after its fashion, the work of the Republic. On all sides Kings are causing evil. The quarrel of Thrones is flagrant. From Pope to Emperor they excommunicate each other. From Sultan to Sultan they assassinate each other. Everywhere the cynicism of victory, everywhere that terrible kind of drunkenness called war. Force imagines that it is right. Here they mutilate France—that is to say, civilization. There they poison Serbia—that is to say, humanity. At this hour there is a Government which is a bandit seated on a people which is a corpse. Certainly Monarchies are not doing it purposely, but they are demonstrating the necessity of the Republic. The Imperial Monarchy leads up to Sedan; the Pontifical Monarchy leads up to the Syllabus. The Syllabus I have said, and I repeat, is the whole quantity of the State possible in the 19th Century. At the moment where we are what issues from the altar is not prayer; it is menace. The orison is broken by that savage hiccup, anathema, anathema. The priest blesses with clenched fist. Coffins are refused what is their due. To violation of respect is added violation of law. What there is mysterious and to be venerated in the will of the dying is misconstrued. To insult philosophy and reason the moment is chosen when liberty of conscience rests on the majesty of death. What do these audacious things—the old sacerdotal and monarchical spirit. Here, conquest; there, massacre; there, intolerance; falsehood marrying night; the hatred of throne and throne engendering the war of people and people. Such is the spectacle. Where democracy says peace and liberty, despotism says carnage and servitude. Hence the crimes now startling Europe. . . . Let us admire the way in which Monarchies are setting themselves to show the beauties of the Republic. They are exhibiting their own ugliness. As long as fanaticisms and despotisms remain masters, Europe will be deformed and terrible; but let us hope. What prove pillories and claims?—that peoples must be free. What prove sabres and mitrailleurs?—that peoples must be brothers. What prove sceptres?—that there must be laws. Laws, here they are liberty of thought, liberty of belief, liberty of conscience, liberty in life, deliverance in death, the man free, the soul free. Let us then celebrate this reassuring anniversary, the 22d of September, 1792. There is a dawn in humanity just as there is in the sky. On that day sky and man were in accord, the two dawns made their junction. *Lux populi, lux Dei.* The generous city of Marseilles is right in venerating that supreme day; it does well to join in this patriotic manifestation. This anniversary comes opportunely; 81 years ago on such a day, amid the most formidable complications, in presence of the coalition of Kings, the immense human enigma being propounded, one sublime month, the month of France, opened and uttered to the peoples that cry which is a solution—'Republic.' There is in this cry a power of falling to pieces which crumbles to bits all the powers of darkness tremble. The falling to pieces of evil is the construction of good. Let us repeat it, that liberating cry 'Republic.' Let us repeat it with so firm and loud a voice that it overcomes all deafness. Let us finish what our grandfathers began; let us be the obedient sons of our glorious fathers. Let us complete the French Revolution by the European fraternity and the unity of France by the unity of the continent. Let us establish between the nations that solid peace, federation, and that solid justice, arbitration. Let us be sensible peoples, instead of being stupid peoples. Let us exchange ideas, and not bullets. What more stupid than a cannon! Let the whole oscillation of progress be confined within these two bounds—civilization and revolution—but civilization sincere, devoted, unanimous. Let us glorify our memorable dates. Let us glorify the 14th of July. Let us glorify the 10th of August. Let us glorify the 22d of September. Let us have so proud a fashion of recollecting, it that the liberty of the world issues from it. To celebrate great anniversaries is to prepare great events. My fellow-citizens, I salute you."

WE GLADLY make room for the following from the *Indian Daily News*:

"It appears that it was against the use of the word 'baboo' in letters or written orders addressed to native gentlemen, and not, as we were led to suppose, against its use in familiar conversation, that the *Hindoo Patriot* last week recorded a solemn protest. It makes, it must be acknowledged, some difference, whether a man is kindly called 'baboo' in familiar talk, or stiffly addressed as 'baboo' on paper: though true gentleness of mind would hardly be looked for in squabbles about questions of this kind. We trust that Englishmen, who would deliberately address a native gentleman at any time in a manner that was calculated to wound or offend him, for no other reason than for the purpose of thus wounding or offending him, are very rare amongst the educated classes who govern the country. But even if this trust were unfounded, about the best cure for the such of any race in any country is to leave him alone with his glory. It was when the besieged Parisians commenced to 'stew in their own grease' that they gave in."

AFROPOS of the above the *Statesman* says:

"It is not the 'Babu' only, by any means, who is thus discourteously addressed. There are many men who are so awkward in these matters, that they give offence to every one round them. It is a sure sign of ill-breeding, when a man finds it awkward to use the language of perfect courtesy towards those below him, either in the official or social scale. The true gentleman is never embarrassed by such matters. He is courteous without an effort, and unconsciously, as by instinct. We do seriously hold, that if we could introduce into the competitive test, marks for courteous manners and a good presence and address, they ought to count double for all others. We have sometimes thought that no man should be admitted into the Indian Civil Service who is not 5 feet 10 or 6 feet high. Some of our readers may be inclined to smile at this, but others will understand what we mean by it. A little round dumpling of a man with bad manners, heightened by a sense of his own importance, or the shuffling, conceited hobbleddehoy who just gets through the door of competition, had far better have been kept out. We want a race of rulers for the country, and the present test of capacity is too narrow beyond doubt, though it is hard to find the remedy."

IT IS STATED that Sir Albert Woods, the Garter King-of-Arms, will be placed in charge of the ceremonies at Delhi during the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage. He will come with a corps of his trumpeters.

THE PIONEER is credibly informed that the Russians are organizing a flotilla of 50 ships on the Caspian of 500 tons burthen, each fitted for the accommodation of 2,000 soldiers. The straw shews which way the wind blows.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL contradicts the statement that the British Agent at Cabul, Newab Ata Mahomed Khan, was "recalled" to Simla owing to the increasing influence of Russia with the Amir. Our contemporary says that the British Agent has not been recalled from Cabul at all. He has come to India on leave of absence and returns to his post at once, taking the opportunity of carrying with him a friendly and complimentary letter from the Viceroy. We dare say he came to Simla to receive some instructions from the Viceroy.

THE ENGLISHMAN seems to look at a thing in a correct light whenever there is a European or Eurasian concerned:

One Mr. Games, it appears, was charged with building a shed on his estate, without giving due notice to the Municipality. On the case being called on, the defendant begged for postponement for one day, viz. till the next Court day, 14th, Good Friday, being a holiday) to enable him to instruct his lawyer as to his defence, he having received the summons only that morning, at about 9 o'clock. The Magistrate, however, in decidedly refusing to grant a postponement, said that the proceedings must be summary, and, without any investigation, passed the sentence, and placed the defendant in custody there and then.

Our contemporary says that this affair seems to be "a most arbitrary exercise of power on the part of Mr. Bird, at Simla, acting in the twofold capacity of Magistrate and President of the Municipal Committee." The Magistrate of the district is the chairman of the municipality throughout the Mofussil; the two offices are incompatible with each other and ought to be separated.

THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Simla: "In accordance with the Secretary of State's order to employ Natives in the upper ranks of the Civil Service in Bengal, the Government of Bengal has sent to the Government of India the names of two Natives."

THE FOLLOWING notification has been issued by the Government of Bengal in *memoriam* of Mr. Woodrow:

NOTIFICATION. The 17th October 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor records with great sorrow the sudden death, on the 11th October, of Mr. Henry Woodrow, M. A., Director of Public Instruction in the Provinces under the Government of Bengal. By this event the Government has been deprived of an able and devoted servant, while the natives have lost a wise and zealous friend.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S Resolution reviewing the annual Report of the Burdwan Commissioner quotes the following remarks of Sir William Herschell on the improved character of evidence in Courts:

"The great increase in respect for personal rights, the immense improvement in the personal behaviour of the police, especially in municipalities, the astonishing change in the style of evidence given in courts, the comparatively truthful, fearless, and untutored bearing of the common

rustic when put on his affirmation, the disuse of false defences under a system of wholesome cross-examination of the prosecution, the large decrease in cases wholly artificial, the development of individual activity in the protection of public rights, the enlarged familiarity with the machinery of our judicial administration which the people show,—all these things, but most signally the hopeful change in the character of the evidence laid before the court, afford me the strongest assurance that the system we are pursuing is radically affecting the character of the people in favour of truthfulness and right-minded self-respect."

English education and the influence of educated natives have much to do with this improvement.

THE RESOLUTION referred to above thus concludes:

"The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that amicable arrangements exist between landlords and tenants in the Bancoora district, and that Baboos Radha Pullabh Singh Deo, Damodar Singh, and the Banerjees of Ajudhya, are specially commended among the resident landlords of the district for their liberality. The Maharajah of Burdwan and Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore are highly spoken of by the Collector of Midnapore as animated by a genuine desire to do their duty to their tenantry and spend money on drainage and improvements. Messrs. Watson and Co. are reported to be 'strict and unsympathetic landlords, but able, and on the whole just.'"

THE SHOMEPRAKASH furnishes its readers with a translation of the prospectus of the new paper entitled the *European*, and asks which section of the Indian Press the English or the vernacular deserves to be put in fetters?

FRIDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

ANOTHER FULLER CASE. A correspondent says that a menial servant of a District Superintendent of Police died from the effects of a blow inflicted by him upon the man with a stick. The case came on for trial before the Magistrate of the district. It was held that the man was labouring under a chronic complaint of long duration, that the defendant bore him no malice; and that the ends of justice would be met by the infliction of a fine of Rs. 200 upon him. We hope our correspondent will furnish us with authenticated papers of the case.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of a Canarese translation of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" by Mr. B. Venkatachar. As we do not know Canarese we could do nothing more than barely notice the publication. The performance we see has been favorably noticed by the *Bangalore Examiner*.

THE SAHACHAR says that as Mr. Sutcliffe intends to retire it is desirable that an experienced and liberal-minded covenanted officer like Mr. Harrison or Mr. Stevens should be appointed Director of Public Instruction.

THE SAME JOURNAL threatens to make sundry awful disclosures relative to the Indian Medical Department, Bengal Branch, unless the authorities take warning in time and set the Department in order. For the present the editor recommends that the business of the Surgeon General's office should be so conducted that the clerks may not have any power of interference. At present the head-assistant is said to possess too much power and holds the fates of the Assistant Surgeons in his hands.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of the Surakmari or Katkatia disease:

"Travelling from Chandbali to the farthest shore of the Chilka I had ample opportunity to enquire into the cause and consequences of the disease Surakmari noticed in your issue of the 9th Instant, and am glad to be able to inform you that it is nothing more than the mischievous creation of the heated brain of some opium smoker of Ganjam, whose morbid antipathy against goats might have prompted the invention. For the treatment unlike that described by you consists in the ministering of some pills made up of cud taken fresh from the throat of a she-kid killed for the purpose. A few idlers feigned to catch the infection, but only to prove the efficacy of the wonderful pills by instantaneous cure. In fact the disease attacked none killed none, but it went on killing goats till they could not be had even for Rs. 6 each. From district to district the malady journeyed four hundred miles spreading panic with uninterrupted progress."

Agent Surakmari I received a letter from a lady at Bhaupore and another from a venerable pundit at Midnapore giving some description of the symptoms and treatment as given in your journal and it is amusing to note that the lady would not send her children to school without tying their toes with strings lest in the suddenness of the attack the children lose presence of mind to ask the duffari for the same. The pundit a packa-fellow intends wearing toe-strings for the season."

THE RIVER SILYE has overflowed, and a correspondent sends us the following account:

"You have learnt from your Ghatat correspondents that the river Silye, which runs through the heart of the town, rose in August last so high as nearly to overflow its banks—guarded by strong and high embankments—and now you will be sorry to hear that the left bank, the Bazar streets, dispensary roads &c., are now under water and the right embankment has also given way. Numberless houses have fallen and the Sub-divisional cantchery is also in danger. Happily however no life has yet been lost. But scarcity is staring the people in the face."

I quote a few lines from a letter to me from Ghatat. "There has been a breach in the embankment on our side of the river and nearly half of my compound is under

water. The sky is cloudy and if there be rains again it will be hopeless to save any body. The other side is wholly under water and it is as high as 10 or 12 feet above the public road."

SATURDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued announcing the appointment of Sir Henry Norman to be the President of the Council during the absence of the Governor General.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy adopted a novel practice of giving a public banquet to a retiring member of his Council. Such a banquet was given by Lord Lytton to Sir William Muir, both of whom spoke very well. Lord Lytton, whose fund of anecdotes seems to be inexhaustible, quoted a good lot of them. His Lordship spoke poetry. We will give one sentence: "Sunlike, his (Sir William Muir) course of life rose, fair with promise, in the East; it has traversed the world unsullied; and it now passes from us into the West without a cloud upon its glowing serenity." His Lordship's speech is very readable.

WE HAVE received an official paper communicating the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to Babu Baidonath Pandit, a zemindar in the district of Cuttack, and a member of the Cuttack Municipal Committee, for his donation of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of completing the new public market in that town.

THE MORTUARY return of the suburbs of Calcutta for the month of September 1876 gives the number of deaths at 829, viz., 18 Christians, 493 Hindus, and 318 Mahomedans, of this number 164 were from hospitals. The total number of deaths in Calcutta for the week ending the 7th current was 200.

IT IS STATED that a paper-making machine has arrived at Rangoon for the Government, which intend at once to commence manufacturing from the bamboo. The manufacture is to be under the charge of the Forest Department.

MR. MUIR WHITE, the well known painter, has undertaken a noble and gigantic work—it is nothing less than an historical picture of the coming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. It is stated that he has obtained the consent of the following gentlemen to act on the Committee in connection with this work: Mr. Murray, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. I. Wood, Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Fleming, the Hon'ble D. Cowie, the Hon'ble C. J. Paul, Mr. Balfour, Raja Ramananth Tagore, C.S.I., Raja Narendrakrishna Bahadur, Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, Babu Digamber Mitra, C.S.I., and Manickji Rustomji Esq.,

THE following record of rain-fall in Calcutta is given in the weekly abstract of the Surveyor General's Office:

				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th Oct.				
		by lower rain-gauge	...	2.68
Ditto	ditto	by anemometer gauge	...	2.55
Ditto	ditto	average of twenty-two previous years	...	1.13
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 14th Oct.	...	79.60
Ditto	ditto	average of twenty-two previous years	...	68.23

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Constantinople 13th October.—The Porte's conditions for Armistice until 15th March are *uti possidetis*, that is state of present possession, or evacuation of Serbian positions if Serbians want to reoccupy them. The delegates of the Great powers to settle details for peace. The Porte asks prohibition of entry of arms, ammunition and volunteers from foreign nations.

London, 14th October.—Serbia and Montenegro reject the Port's offer of six months' armistice. There are persistent reports that Russia is increasing her armaments. Large and increasing numbers of Russian volunteers are recruiting the Serbian ranks.

The Duke of Abercorn has resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. The Duke of Marlborough succeeds.

Constantinople 14th October.—Turkey has notified to the Powers a scheme of reforms, the chief feature of which is an elective Legislative Assembly sitting at Stamboul.

Rangoon 13th October.—Mr. De wet, the Government Advocate at Rangoon, has been drowned off the Cocos Islands while on a pleasure trip.

London 16th October.—The Porte's offer of a six months' armistice has been rejected by Russia—Russia however has made proposals for an armistice of six weeks' duration.

Allahabad 17th October.—The Viceroy left Simla last evening under the usual salute. He remains at Mussoora till Wednesday or Thursday, when it is hoped tents will have arrived, and permit of a start for Kulu.

Sir John Strachey's remaining eye has been pronounced by a leading oculist in London perfectly sound.

London 17th October.—An alliance between Russia and Austria is reported as imminent. Reported issue of Russian national loan, 300 million roubles decided at Livadia.

Four thousand Cossacks have joined the Serbians. More are following.

Bombay, 18th October.—It is stated that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden succeeds Sir Richard Temple. The home press recommends a watchful and prepared attitude to England in the event of war, the Times considers negotiations virtually at an end.

London, 18th October.—The Globe announces the appointment of Sir John Strachey as Indian Finance Minister. There is a semi panic of Russian Stocks which have fallen from four to six per cent.

Allahabad, 19th October 10h. 3m.—The London Daily News report that the Honourable Ashley Eden has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is untrue.

Sir John Strachey may be expected to reach Calcutta on the 14th of December.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Issur Chunder Nundi. He was a distinguished alumnus of the Free Church Institution, and devoted his whole life to the work of education. Gentle, amiable, and thoroughly honest he was highly esteemed by those who knew him. He was latterly the Head Master of the Oriental Seminary. He was a contributor to the columns of the *Hindu Intelligencer* and the *Bengalee*. He was a member of the Conservative Brahma Samaj, and wrote several pamphlets on the subject of religion.

THE INHABITANTS of Hooghly have established an Association for the representation of the wants and requirements of the district. The inaugural meeting was attended by about 300 gentlemen, and presided over by Babu Doorga Churn Law, who has consented to be the President of the Association. District Associations of this kind, if they are conducted with intelligence and energy, are sure to lead to much good.

SOME MAHOMEDANS of Krishnagur submitted a petition to Government complaining of the unequal distribution of appointments in the Nuddea district amongst the Hindus and Mahomedans. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal thus writes to the Presidency Commissioner on the subject:

"In reply I am to request that you will be good enough to inform the petitioners that the Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself that there is no unfair exclusion of Mahomedans from office, and that public employment can be given to them on the same conditions only as to others, viz. fitness for office in point of educational acquirements."

I am to add that, as recommended by you, an early opportunity will be taken for transferring a Mahomedan Deputy Magistrate to the district of Nuddea.

The Presidency Commissioner writes: "I think that it would have a good effect if a Mahomedan Deputy Collector like Moonshee (Moulavi) Abdul Lutef were appointed to the Sudder station of the Nuddea district, or if a Mahomedan Subordinate Judge or Moonsif could be transferred to Krishnagur."

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for August 1873 with a comparative statement of the same for 5 months April to August of 1876 and 1875. 2. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. 45, Part I. No. 2 of 1876. 3. National Magazine for May 1876. 4. Cooke and Kelvey's Catalogue.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

IS OUR Government really in earnest about retrenchment? Time after time has the cry of Retrenchment and Reform been raised, but with what effect? The Government has strained at a gnat and swallowed the camel. Not to go back further we may begin with the work which was assigned to Sir Henry Ricketts for the revision of civil salaries. A more experienced officer could not have been selected for the purpose—but what was the fruit of his labors? He was known to be a friend of the Uncovenanted Service, but the Civil Service has been flooded since his report, so much so that there is now a block in the promotion, and the Government is devising measures to allay the discontented spirits, which mean more expenditure of money and greater burdens on the tax-payers. Then came the Mutiny, and expenditure was increased on all sides without let or hindrance. As soon as the hurricane of the Mutiny subsided, and there was time for the mariners, who were steering the vessel of the State, to look around and measure the wreck done, they thought of retrieving the loss sustained by enforcing economy. Two Finance Commissions were appointed, one presided over by Col., now Major-General, Balfour and the other by Sir, then Mr., Richard Temple. Though the Commissions worked vigorously, the outcome was very small compared with the magnitude of the task assigned to them. They applied the scissors chiefly to the small fry, and the burden upon the tax-payer consequently remained undiminished. Since these Commissions closed their labors the establishments have gone on increasing, and although there has been economy here and there by fits and starts the result has been quite inappreciable. And perhaps this will continue to be the case so long as a radical

change is not made in the organization of the public service. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* has brought his ripe experience to bear upon the discussion of this subject, and the public are indebted to him for many intelligent suggestions, which he has made. But the whole question hinges upon one thing, the abolition of the Covenanted Civil Service on its present footing. Sir Charles Trevelyan, himself once a distinguished member of that Service, not long ago pointed out the injustice and mischief of maintaining the existing monopoly of the Civil Service. He said that the time had arrived for doing away with the distinctions made between the covenanted and uncovenanted branches of the Indian public service. The Civil Service system was introduced at a time when English education had not given the country competent natives with ability and integrity to fill the public service, and when Europeans, not holding the sacred covenant, used to be shut out of it. Now it cannot be pretended that qualified natives and Europeans cannot be found to do the work of covenanted civilians with as good success as is usually achieved by the latter. Why then maintain a monopoly, which is unjust to the native, who is ambitious of advancement in the service of his own country, to the European, whom circumstances bring to this land, and who unsuccessful in other walks of life may be desirous to transfer his service to Government, and to the tax-payer, the sweat of whose brow meets the where-withal of the State? The Legislature has anticipated the change in the position of things by abolishing the distinction between covenanted and uncovenanted civilians in the Code regulating the procedure of the Criminal Courts of the country. That Code classifies powers, and gives the Government the discretion of vesting particular officers with powers of several classes without reference to their covenant or no-covenant. An uncovenanted officer of experience may be vested with first class powers, while a covenanted officer, who is a new comer, may be vested with third class powers. Why should then a distinction be made in the pay of the uncovenanted and covenanted officers, when they exercise equal powers? Why should a Joint Magistrate in charge of a sub-division be paid Rs. 900 a month, when a Deputy Magistrate doing precisely the same work may be drawing Rs. 500 per mensem? There is no difference between the two as regards qualifications; rather the Deputy Magistrate is better qualified because he has greater experience and better knowledge of the people; the only difference between them is the difference in creed and color, and is it reasonable, right or just that the one should be paid a higher salary than the other because by a bare accident he happens to belong to the ruling caste? Then again why should not the criminal judge be also the civil judge, and *vice versa*? If the District Judge can with efficiency exercise both civil and criminal powers, why not a Judge of the first instance? The Judges of the High Court exercise both civil and criminal powers. Our idea on the subject is this. The judicial and executive services should be separated altogether, and the judicial branch should be thrown open to all classes of the public, on this condition that the candidates for it shall produce certificates of legal education, knowledge of the vernacular, and good character. We would certainly follow the rule of seniority combined with merit, but we would not hesitate to admit to the higher ranks of the service men of experience and proved qualifications. Europeans and Natives should be deemed equally eligible to the judicial service, rising to the district bench, and from among the successful members of the service selections should be made for the High Court Bench. If this plan be adopted, and if the judge, whether exercising original or appellate powers, be invested with both civil and criminal jurisdiction, a considerable saving may be effected in judicial establishments. The executive service should be kept distinct, and in order to recruit this branch the present competitive system for the covenanted service might be retained. The members of the executive service should be vested with executive functions only. Thus the District Magistrate should be the head of all executive departments including the Police. It would not then be

necessary to entertain a separate officer as District Superintendent of Police. The District Magistrate should take the place of the District Superintendent of Police, and the Assistant Magistrate that of Assistant Superintendent. The executive Deputy Magistrate should be kept to executive duties only such as the treasury, settlement, survey, abkari, and the like. If the two branches of the service be separated according to our plan, considerable economy may be effected. The whole of the higher officers of the Police might be saved, while the executive service would be made complete by itself, and the incongruity of the executive performing with one hand executive duties and with the other judicial duties would be obviated. Retrenchment would be thus combined with reform.

And now a few words about salaries. In noticing this point we propose to answer the question which was the other day put to us by our contemporary of the *Statesman*. We may begin by saying that we do not consider it necessary to maintain the present scale of salaries for District Judges. If natives be largely employed as they ought to be in the judicial service, they should not certainly be paid on the high scale, which was fixed for covenanted civilians. We do not agree with those who think that the expenses of the native are less than those of the European, and that therefore the former has less need of money than the latter. The habits of the native, it is true, are simple, but the social and religious observances, which he has to perform, entail heavy demands upon his purse. The family of the European consists of his wife and children, while that of the native not only embraces his wife and children but also a large circle of relatives and dependents. Then with the influence of European civilization the cost of living for the Native has greatly increased. The charges of education and medication according to European methods, which have now become the fashion, have necessarily increased. Further, the educated native has to bear a double social tax—firstly the tribute he has to pay to Western civilization by contributing in aid of public objects, and secondly the debt he owes to the institutions of the country of his birth. Thus all things considered the claims upon the purse of the educated native are by no means smaller than those upon that of the European. So the plea that the expenses of the Native are less than those of the European, and that therefore he should be paid a lower rate of pay does not hold good. At the same time we are of opinion that the salaries ought to be revised in consonance with the ordinary laws of demand and supply. We would fix the salary not according to the color and creed of the recipient, but according to the responsibility and dignity of the office, and with reference to the market value of talents, and once this is done, any person, who may possess the necessary qualifications may be appointed to it. Equality of pay confers equality of position, and this principle cannot be set aside in a mixed service without wounding the *amour propre* of those, who may be paid on a lower scale because of the accident of their birth in a tropical latitude. Perhaps what we have suggested above may be considered too radical, but let it be remembered that a revolution has been effected by English rule in India, though of course slowly and imperceptibly. English education and English influence have done wonders, and the time has arrived when the country should be governed for the good of the millions and not for the sake of the handful of Englishmen, who hold the sacred covenant of the service. If Queen Victoria in recognition of the loyalty of her Indian subjects has been pleased to assume the title of Empress of India, let the change be not in name only but in fact and deed.

LORD LYTTON ON THE OUDH BILLS.

THE Oudh Bills have been passed. As the Talookdars seem to be satisfied with them, we have nothing to say against the Bills. But the passing of the Bills was marked by an incident, which deserves public notice, we mean the speech of the Viceroy. This speech does not possess a mere Indian interest—it has a European interest. For the first time in the history of British administration of India the responsible

head of the Indian Government has taken notice of European criticism on its measures and policy. Lord Lytton said, "in a recent work, by him upon the Primitive Forms of property, M. Emile de Lavalaye, the distinguished Belgian Publicist, has recorded, the course of Indian Legislation in reference to land tenures in Oudh." His Lordship remarked: "Now, no doubt that subject is a very complicated and difficult one, but I fear it cannot be said that M. de Lavalaye has treated it with his usual care and candour; indeed, his statements on this subject appear to me to have been made under a total misconception, not only of the principles, but also of the plainest facts, of our Indian land legislation." After going into the history of land legislation for Oudh his Lordship noticed the passages to which he took exception. "In Oudh," says M. de Lavalaye, "the British Government has considered the taluqdars as the sole proprietors of the soil, without any reserve whatever on behalf of the interests of the subordinate holders" and having thus concisely stated the assumed fact, he proceeds to enlarge upon it thus:—During that period of anarchy which preceded the annexation of Oudh, "the taluqdars (who were merely the ancient heads of clans, feudal seigneurs, and collectors of imposts, just like the *zemindars*) usurped the position of independent proprietors, and after the suppression of the last insurrection, the British Government purchased their support by recognizing them in that capacity." M. de Lavalaye then adds, that "although the Government instituted an inquiry into the question whether the ryots possessed any rights at all in connection with the soil they cultivated, yet they (the ryots) were terrified into answering that inquiry with a negative." And then after having drawn this double indictment against the British Government for bribery and intimidation (bribery in our dealings with the taluqdars—intimidation in our dealings with the ryots). M. de Lavalaye continues: "In Oudh the State (that is, of course, the British Government) has stipulated no guarantee whatever for the ryot. This is a fault, and something more. It is a crime, the crime of high treason against humanity." Lord Lytton remarks: "Well, now, what can one say of assertions like this, unless it be what Horace Walpole, I believe, said of a certain lady of his acquaintance. 'She has,' he said, 'as good a set of teeth as any woman can possibly have who has only three teeth, and each of them black.'" His Lordship continues: "Is it too much to say of such a passage as this, that it is as full, candid, and accurate as any passage can be which contains only three statements, and each of them false? M. de Lavalaye is, I believe, a member of the Cobden Club; and, if so, he is certainly one of the most distinguished members of it; and I have no doubt whatever that, to his numerous continental readers, this circumstance will have been an all-sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of his statements upon the subject of Indian legislation." His Lordship then remarked that "in the whole history of our land legislation for Oudh there has been no period at which the Legislature of this empire has ignored the existence of proprietary rights in the soil of that province other than those of the taluqdars; that at no period has it disregarded the interests of the subordinate holders of those rights; that at no period has it omitted to take elaborate precautions for the protection of the tenant and the ryot from any abuse of powers which, though recognised by our generosity, have always been restrained by our justice."

And Lord Lytton is right. The British Government has not invaded the rights of any class of the people of Oudh in land. On the contrary the tenantry in Oudh had themselves admitted that they had no occupancy right, which the British Government has however with the consent of the Talookdars conferred upon them. There is however one thing which M. de Lavalaye has not noticed. It is the heaviness of the land assessment which presses upon the springs of industry. The land revenue and the cesses are so heavy that many of the Talookdars are unable to meet the demand, and are deeply involved in debt. We hope Lord Lytton will direct his attention to this important point.

THE EDUCATED NATIVES AND THE MASSES.

DOES English education tend to estrange the educated natives from the mass of their countrymen? It has, says Mr. Cockerell, a decided tendency, to cause such an estrangement. "The highly educated young man of the modern school in Bengal," he remarks, "is in effect almost as much a foreigner to the orthodox members of his race as the European himself." Is this a fact? If this be a fact, then English education has been an unmitigated evil, and the sooner it is done away with, the better for the country. But fortunately this is not a fact, and we are prepared to prove it. It is true that English education saps the foundation of old-world notions and prejudices, and draws the man, who receives the benefit of it, nearer to the level of the enlightened intellect of the civilized world of the present day, but instead of destroying in him the love of his country it strengthens and intensifies it, instead of diminishing his sympathy "with the mass of his countrymen" it increases and vivifies it, instead of weakening his hold upon the confidence of his poor and uneducated countrymen, it gives him a stronger hold upon it than ever, because it enables him to give a tongue to their voice, and to defend their rights, interests and character with greater ability and power. We are free to confess that many educated natives exercise a freedom in matters of eating and drinking, which their orthodox countrymen do not follow, and do not profess the same faith in some of the national customs and usages, which the latter do, but for all that they bravely fight the cause of religious toleration for their countrymen, and intelligently cling to whatever is good in the customs and institutions of their forefathers. They certainly seek to reform their countrymen, and they would not be true to themselves, to their liberal education, to their enlarged and enlightened ideas, did they not give a practical effect to their superior knowledge and higher aspirations, but reformation does not imply alienation from the mass of their countrymen. We cannot better prove our position than by giving a few examples. One of the most earnest and best educated natives Bengal had produced since the introduction of English education was the late Raja Rammohun Roy, and who can say that he did not cherish the warmest sympathy for the mass of his countrymen? He was learned in many languages; his ideas on the subject of religion were in advance of the rest of his countrymen; he had emancipated himself from the trammels of superstition and prejudice, and yet there was not one among his contemporaries, who understood his countrymen better than he, who was more faithful and zealous in the representation of their wrongs and grievances, and who was more strenuous in his efforts for the amelioration of their condition. He published pamphlets, wrote articles, addressed official letters to Government, gave evidence before Parliament, evincing a lively sympathy with the mass of his countrymen. Babu Dwarkanath Tagore succeeded him in his good work. He kept up his *Sumaj*, and performed the role of representing the ruled to the ruler. Now, no one was more familiar with Englishmen in his day than Babu Dwarkanath. He spent half his time in English society. His Belgatchia Villa resembled the Holland House, where the elite of English Society congregated almost every day, and used to partake of his munificent hospitality. Did his English education, English ideas, and English habits diminish by one jot his sympathy with the mass of his countrymen? Who pleaded more earnestly and more effectually the rights and interests of his countrymen? His *char durza* were open to all his countrymen, and any native who had a grievance to urge or assistance to seek had free access to him, and he never stinted money, energy, or influence to procure him redress or help. He was in the van of agitation for the improvement of the intellectual, social and political condition of his countrymen, and the pulse of political life, which now beats so regularly in Bengal, began to throb under his healthy operation. He had a most able and energetic co-adjutor in the late Babu Prosunno Coomar Tagore, who survived him long. This gentleman, like his friend, had adopt-

ed English habits, but his whole life was spent in the advocacy of the rights, interests and grievances of the mass of his countrymen. Take then the first fruits of the Hindu College. Babu Kasipersad Ghose, who was the pioneer of Indo-English journalism, and who was the first Indian bard, who wooed the muses through the medium of the English language, was an orthodox native of the most scrupulous character. The name of Babu Tarachand Chuckerbutty is still venerated as the leader of the first band of the alumni of the Hindu College, dubbed by the English enemies of English education, the Chuckerbutty Faction, and he carried his sympathy with the mass of his countrymen to such an extreme that he would not take service under the Government, which wronged them so much. Babu Russick Krishna Mullick was one of this band, and while he was an ornament of the Subordinate Executive Service, he was an enthusiastic lover of his country, and if the fetters of the service did not shackle him, his fine talents and warm sympathies would have given him a high place among the patriots of Bengal. Babu Huru Chunder Ghose, another distinguished member of the first batch of the Hindu College alumni, whose name is cherished in grateful remembrance by his countrymen and European friends and admirers, and as a monument of whose ability, integrity, and high-mindedness a bust has been erected in the Court, over which he presided with great success, vindicated by his long and unblemished judicial career his sympathy with the mass of his countrymen. Babu Ram Gopal Ghose, who was certainly anglicized in his habits, never yielded the palm to any one in his sympathy with the mass of his countrymen. Highly educated as he was, gifted with a rare power of eloquence, and perhaps thinking in English, and possessing English habits of life, he had a gushing sympathy with the mass of his countrymen. There was not a question, which affected the rights and interests of his countrymen but which did not find a zealous and eloquent advocate in him; there was not an appeal made by them to his generous heart, which did not find a ready response. The Anglicised Ram Gopal was the most eloquent champion of the Burning Ghat ceremonies of the Hindus. Babu Ramapersad Roy, son of the late Raja Rammohun Roy, also lived as an Englishman, but it would be a gross libel to say that he had no sympathy for his countrymen. Who fought more valiantly the cause of the Indigo ryots in the Bengal Council than he? Then take our illustrious predecessor, Babu Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee. Was there a heart in which the holy flame of patriotism burnt with greater brightness and purity than it did in his, and yet he was an educated native of the highest type. His collaborator Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, who was a bold and fearless public writer, had an unbounded sympathy with the mass of his countrymen. The brothers Rajas Pertaup Chunder and Issur Chunder Sing, though not boasting of high culture, were fair specimens of the educated native, and their sympathy with the mass of their countrymen was evidenced by their munificent liberality and noble public spirit for their country's good. Babu Shumbhunath Pandit, the first Native Judge of the High Court, evinced a lively sympathy with the mass of his countrymen. His successor Babu Dwarkanath Mitter united to a most vigorous intellect a glowing sympathy with the mass of his countrymen. Babu Kissory Chand Mitter, though heterodox in his habits, was one of the most zealous and fearless champions of his countrymen. Babu Issur Chunder Ghosal, with whom Mr. Cockerell, we believe, was familiar, possessed a most sympathising heart. We could give other names, but the catalogue we have given is sufficient. We have not named living men, because their roll is so long, and because they ought to be well known to the present generation of Europeans. It is, however, enough to say that the whole of the Indo-English Press and many of the vernacular papers are conducted by English-educated natives, and do their writings shew that they have no sympathy with the mass of their countrymen? Who are more forward in lending a tongue to the dumb millions of the country? The same remark applies to those leaders of native society, who carry on political agitation for the advancement of the welfare of

their countrymen. Could anything therefore be more untrue than to say that English education has a decided tendency to estrange the educated natives as a body from the mass of their countrymen? On the contrary English education has proved a golden bond of union between the Indians in different parts of the country. There is now growing rapidly a national feeling between the educated natives in the different provinces, between the Bengali, the Hindustani, the Maharathi, the Punjabi, the Madrassi, the Parsi, &c., tending to a common desire for the common good of the country. It is strange that an officer of such long standing and experience as Mr. Cockerell should have shut his eyes to this interesting social phenomenon under the beneficent influence of English education and English rule. It is to be regretted that he should have raised his voice in disparagement of the educated natives at a time when the enlightened rulers of the country propose to elevate them to the District Bench and District Magistracy. Possibly he has been actuated by a class feeling, not perhaps unnatural in one who seeks to preserve the unrighteous monopoly of his class against the just rights of a nation of 200 millions, but justice is supreme, and we have faith in the new light which has dawned upon our Government.

AN EPISODE OF THE CHITTAGONG DRAMA.

WE call Nayan Tara's case an episode of the Chittagong drama. A few weeks ago we published two petitions from Nayan Tara, widow of a leading zemindar in the District of Chittagong, preferring some serious complaints against Mr. Kirkwood, the Collector, and the Court of Wards. The Lieutenant Governor has recorded a Resolution on her petitions, rather on her first petition, the second petition we observe has been taken no notice of. Our Chittagong correspondent has furnished us with a copy of the Resolution, which, he says, has not this time been concealed from public view, as the petitioner unlike Babu Lall Chand has been not only furnished with it, but also with some spare copies. We give the Resolution below:

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE
Calcutta, the 14th September 1876.
RESOLUTION.

READ—A petition dated the 14th June 1876, from Sreemuttee Nyantra Chowdhraui of Chittagong, a ward of Court, complaining of certain proceedings of the Collector of Chittagong.

A letter No. 438A., dated the 17th August 1876, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the Land Revenue Department, reporting upon the above petition.

The petitioner in this case is the widow of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Roy, zemindar of Porikora, in the district of Chittagong. Her husband died on the 6th February 1873, and by his will he left the petitioner a life interest in his estate, but desired that if she should be found incompetent to manage the property, the officers of Government should take charge of it and protect it. After an enquiry conducted by the local officers, the memorialist was declared unable to manage the estate, and the Court of Wards assumed charge of the property in July 1873. In February 1874, the Lieutenant Governor sanctioned the adoption of a son by the memorialist in accordance with the permission given her under the will of her husband. Baboo Woma Churn Roy, a respectable native gentleman, and a member of the family of the petitioner's deceased husband, was appointed by the Court to be honorary guardian of the boy whom the petitioner adopted under this permission.

2. In the memorial now submitted, complaints are made of the attitude of the Collector (Mr. Kirkwood) towards the petitioner, and various specific acts are alleged, in which the memorialist considers that the conduct of the Collector was either injurious to the interests of her property, or oppressive towards herself. But the wording of the memorial, in which the proceedings of the Collector are pointedly referred to and hardly any mention is made of the superior revenue authorities, shows that the petitioner, or her advisers, have failed to apprehend the purport of the law which regulates her position as a ward of court. The law places the power of the Court in the hands, not of the Collector, but of the Commissioner, subject to the supervision of the Board of Revenue and the local Government. It is true that the Collector is personally answerable for any proceedings which are taken or ordered by himself; but he is not responsible for such acts as have approval and sanction of the Commissioner as Court of Wards.

3. Among the specific grounds of complaint brought forward in the memorial, the first is that the surplus funds of the estate have been improperly expended in making roads, bridges, and tanks, and that in this manner "a large sum of money has been wasted under cover of improvements to the estate," whereas the Collector should have invested the surplus in Government securities, or in the purchase of landed property.

4. From the time the estate came under the Court of Wards in 1873, to the 31st March 1876, which is the latest date to which the accounts are made up, the total receipts of the estate have been Rs. 88,050. The payments during the same period on account of Government revenue and rent have been Rs. 42,016, and there was a balance in hand on the

31st March of Rs. 4,802, so that the actual expenditure from the funds of the estate has been Rs. 41,202. The amount laid out upon roads, bridges, tanks, and embankments during the three years, has been Rs. 2,359, or less than 3 per cent. of the total receipts, and a little more than 5 per cent. of the available funds after payment of Government revenue. Rs. 1,000 were invested last year, and the budget of the current year provides for the investment of a further sum of Rs. 1,500 in Government securities. The Commissioner's report shows that the expenditure on improvements received his sanction and that he considered the outlay to be judicious.

5. The Lieutenant Governor is therefore of opinion that the allegations of this paragraph of the memorial have not been established, and he is compelled to add that as the petitioner could easily have satisfied herself regarding the facts of the case, the complaint has been made without due care or consideration. It is stated that the petitioner understands that a large sum of money has been wasted; but the accounts were open to the petitioner's inspection, and she could without difficulty have ascertained that the sum actually spent was small, and that no part of it had been wasted.

6. In the 3rd paragraph of the memorial it is made a subject of complaint that the petitioner was not allowed to choose her own medical attendant, and that though she wished to be treated by the Assistant Surgeon, she was made to pay for attendance by the Civil Surgeon who did not in reality attend her.

7. The Lieutenant Governor sees no reason to doubt that in this matter the Collector acted in good faith, and from a desire that the ward should receive the best medical treatment available in the district. And there appears no ground for saying that the Civil Surgeon, who was consulted on the petitioner's case during two months, and prescribed medicines for her, was not fairly entitled to the moderate fee which he received.

8. At the same time, the Lieutenant Governor must record his opinion that the action of Mr. Kirkwood in this matter was injudicious and deserving of censure. There is nothing to show that the Assistant Surgeon was not qualified to treat the case, and the ward should have been permitted to select any competent medical officer whom she desired to attend her. The Collector was seriously to blame for entering into a controversy with the petitioner on such a question, the point being one upon which it was his duty to have consulted her wishes. The explanations which have been submitted do not clearly show how far Mr. Kirkwood had the sanction of the Commissioner for his action in this matter; and from the Commissioner's own letter it would appear that his approval was confined to ordering payment of the Civil Surgeon's bill, and that he was not consulted regarding the supersession of the Assistant Surgeon as the medical attendant of the petitioner. The Lieutenant Governor must repeat that in this matter the Collector showed a want of consideration for the feelings and wishes of the ward, which does not seem to have been justified by any of the circumstances of the case.

9. The third ground of complaint is that the memorialist was not allowed sufficient funds for religious ceremonies and pilgrimages, and that the Collector refused to sanction her entertaining a mooktear.

10. The orders which are complained of had the approval of the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, and this approval seems to have been given on sufficient grounds. During the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76, the expenditure on religious ceremonies was Rs. 2,480, and the budget estimate of the current year provides Rs. 1,597 for this purpose, including Rs. 510 on account of the adoption of a son. As the receipts of the estate, after the Government revenue is paid, do not amount to more than about Rs. 18,000 per annum, the Lieutenant Governor considers that this expenditure is as large as the property can afford. It appears that the petitioner applied for a special sum of Rs. 600 for visiting the shrine of Seetabond. But as the shrine is only about 30 miles from the station, and there is a good road leading to it, the amount asked for was unnecessarily large; and it was rightly decided that if the petitioner desired to undertake this pilgrimage, the expense must be met from the fixed budget allowance. With regard to the mooktear, the Collector's action is approved by the Board and appears to have been correct. The entertainment of a mooktear by a ward of court is unnecessary and undesirable, and the Collector would not have been justified in allowing it as a charge against the estate.

11. The last and most serious complaint is directed against the action of the Collector in ordering the removal of the petitioner's adopted son to Benares, where he unfortunately died. It is again observed that throughout the paragraph of the memorial which relates to this subject, the proceedings complained of are referred to as the proceedings of the Collector, though the petitioner must have been, or at least ought to have been, aware that they were taken with the Commissioner's knowledge and under his direction, and that the removal of the boy to Benares had been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue.

12. The petitioner's adopted son, Shatis Chunder Roy, a boy then about ten years of age, was taken ill with fever and spleen in April 1875, and the Assistant Surgeon who attended him recommended his removal up-country for change of air. The petitioner objected to the removal, and the Collector refused to order it without her consent. This does not show any want of willingness at that time on the Collector's part to consult the wishes of the petitioner in the matter.

13. The boy, however, grew rapidly worse, and, at the end of September, the petitioner consented to his going to Benares, if she herself went with him. It was thought, however, that this would be too expensive, and the Deputy Collector in charge of the Court of Wards, and the guardian of the boy, united in recommending that the boy should be sent to Benares with suitable attendants, but without the petitioner's accompanying him. The state of the boy's health was now so serious that the matter was referred to the Board, who sanctioned his removal for three years to Benares. The petitioner strongly objected to his going without her; but under the Collector's order he was removed from her custody, and left Chittagong on the 20th December 1875. He reached Benares in safety, and stayed with the mother of the petitioner's husband; weekly reports of his condition being sent to his guardian, and laid before the Collector. He appeared to be improving in health for nearly three months; but at the end of March a severe attack of disease of the spleen set in, and he died on the 1st April 1876.

14. On reviewing all the circumstances of this unfortunate occurrence, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the removal of the boy from Chittagong appeared to be imperatively necessary, as the only means of saving his life; that at the time of his removal he was fit to travel, and that proper provision was made for his comfort both on the journey and during his residence at Benares. The Collector would justly have incurred blame, if the boy had been suffered to die at Chittagong, when his medical attendant had declared that a change of air might lead to his recovery. But considering that the boy was not strictly and legally a ward of the court, Sir Richard Temple thinks it is much to be regretted that arrangements were not made to allow the petitioner to accompany him. Even if the expense would have been more than the estate could conveniently bear, the case was of a special character, which would have warranted a special expenditure, and the surplus funds which it was proposed to invest during the year might properly have been devoted to this object.

15. The petitioner had only a life interest in the property, and by the terms of the will the adopted son was to inherit the estate upon her death. It appears to have been the practice of the Court of Wards to assume charge of the persons and the education of the minor sons of female wards; and to treat such boys as if themselves direct wards. In the present case, the petitioner had to a certain extent acquiesced in this arrangement by offering no objection to the appointment, by the Commissioner, of a guardian to her son. It certainly appears desirable that the Court of Wards should have a voice in the guardianship and the education of a boy who is hereafter to be the proprietor of the estate; and on the proposed amendment of Act IV (B.C.), of 1870, which is now under consideration, it will be convenient that the practice, which has hitherto prevailed, should be legally recognized.

16. It may therefore be fairly argued that the circumstances justified the local authorities and the Board in assuming a responsibility which the strict letter of the law did not authorize. If the petitioner had absolutely refused her consent to the removal, when it was plainly the only chance for the boy's life, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that the local authorities would have exceeded their duty in ordering the boy to be removed without her consent. But as she appears to have been willing to consent on condition of her being permitted to accompany him, and as she was his legal custodian, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that every effort should have been made to comply with her wishes, even though this involved an expense which it would not ordinarily have been prudent to incur. The Lieutenant-Governor is much concerned to observe that this was not done, and that the proceedings of the Collector and the Commissioner were marked by some degree of harshness and abruptness in a matter which especially called for the exercise of tact and conciliation. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to be obliged to pass this censure upon officers who doubtless believed themselves to be acting for the best interests of the estate under their charge; but the question should not have been looked upon merely as one of pecuniary profit and loss, and though there is no reason to suppose that the petitioner's presence at Benares could have averted or delayed the unfortunate occurrence of the boy's death, it was nevertheless due to her that every possible means should have been used to comply with her request, and that if it was found necessary to refuse it, the necessity should have been explained to her as courteously and as considerately as possible.

Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the petitioner, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the Land Revenue Department, and to the Commissioner of Chittagong.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Our correspondent makes the following remarks on the Resolution:

Para 2. The logic of this paragraph is transparent, because "the law places the power of the Court in the hands, not of the Collector, but of the Commissioner subject to the supervision of the Board of Revenue and the local Government." It is of course clear that for any misdeed perpetrated by the former under the direct approval or indirect connivance of the latter, which by the bye the unhappy lady was not in a position to know, they should all go unpunished, simply because the former only has been accused.

Paras 3 to 5. These paragraphs are a tissue of misrepresentations. Nayan Tara's complaint was that her money had been wasted inasmuch as it had been spent on roads &c. which do not in some cases in the least benefit her estate, and in others the advantage to it is either partial or inconsiderable, and she volunteered evidence to prove her allegations. Sir Richard Temple, as the public are aware allowed her no opportunity to adduce proofs, but nevertheless says that her "allegations have not been established," and that "the accounts were open to the petitioner's inspection, and she could without difficulty have ascertained that the sum actually spent was small, and that no part of it had been wasted." Good heavens! What could be a greater misrepresentation than this? Were the accounts the bone of contention? Did she question their correctness?

Paras 6 to 8. Though some official platitudes have in the usual way for the thousandth time during the last few months been administered on Mr. Kirkwood for superseding Nayan Tara's medical advisers, nothing has been said of his having sent the Civil Surgeon unasked into her apartments up-stairs, and of giving him two months' pay for no attendance upon her whatever. The Civil Surgeon was appointed by him, and it was a matter of *Zid* with him to have the Civil Surgeon paid from her estate fund, whether she accepted her treatment or no, while the bill of the Assistant Surgeon who actually treated her remains unpaid up to date.

There is one remarkable sentence in para 8. "The explanations which have been submitted," the Lieutenant Governor remarks, "do not clearly show how Mr. Kirkwood had the sanction of the Commissioner for his action in this matter." Why, would the Commissioner's sanction have sanctified an action which the Lieutenant Governor has already condemned as *censurable*. This argument is of a piece with the logic betrayed in para 2.

Paras 11 to 16. In para 16 again is another similar beautiful piece of logic. Mr. Kirkwood's action is con-

demned, but it has been condoned because it had met with the approval of the Commissioner and the Board, instead of the latter being taken severely to task for playing themselves into Mr. Kirkwood's hands in a matter like this.

Para 13 is full of misrepresentations. For instance it is not correct that the Deputy Collector in charge of the Court of Wards recommended the boy's removal to Benares. He had as far as the truth is concerned, for we heard it from his own lips, strongly opposed this measure and had as an alternative stated that if the boy were still to be sent thither then the company of his mother was most indispensably necessary, the cost of journey having in no small degree we understand influenced his opinion. While in this para other minor details are stated with such flourish it is silent as to the brutal way in which the boy was wrenched from his mother by a *posse* of the Collector's people having violently entered her apartments; how the boy was in that delicate state of health kept on deck during his voyage to Calcutta in which Mr. Kirkwood himself was a passenger, how the estate has been charged for the hire of a 2nd class Cabin for all that; and what arrangements were made for the medical treatment of the lad at Benares. The Lieutenant Governor speaks of weekly reports having been received by his guardian. Has he seen any of these reports or enquired who submitted them? He says, "proper provision was made for his comfort both on the journey and during his residence at Benares." Will he kindly enlighten the public what this provision was? The only medical man of any status, the best surgeon of Benares, who saw him for the first and the last time a few hours before his death, has reported we hear that he was kept in a filthy house in one of the filthiest quarters of Benares. The truth is, as Nayan Tara offered to prove, the boy received no proper medical attendance at Benares unless the Anglo-Vernacular treatment which he is reported to have received from a person, who knew the double system of English and native treatment has been taken by the Lieutenant Governor as a serious matter. The Government resolution goes on to say, "the boy appeared to be improving in health for nearly 3 months, but at the end of March a severe attack of disease of the spleen set in, and he died on the 1st April 1876." This would show as if the boy died a slow and natural death, but we doubt Sir Richard Temple's authority, for even the Collector himself, we understand, has admitted that he died a sudden death and was called upon to account for it as best as he might. Great suspicion attaches to the sudden death of this unhappy child, who is reported to have died, though on no medical authority, from a sudden relapse within 20 hours. An attendant of the boy reports "that after thorough recovery one day he suddenly complained of a pain in the abdomen after breakfast and died within the brief period stated above." If for nothing else, for the sake of justice, human and divine, Sir Richard Temple should have thoroughly sifted this matter, if for nothing else, only to satisfy his own conscience, which will be responsible to Him to whom alone he can be responsible, for not taking proper notice as the responsible ruler of the country of the series of inhuman acts, which led to the untimely end of this innocent child.

We have little to add to the above.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

THE LAST GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the following report of the Agricultural Department on the prospects of the crops for the week ending the 12th of October:

"In Madras rain is reported from all districts: but in Kistna it has been very partial, and in Kurnool and Tanjore only slight showers have fallen. In Madras and Malabar, prospects are fair, but elsewhere there is no improvement. A little rain has fallen in Mysore, but the situation is said to be still critical. No rain has fallen in Bombay during the week: prospects are good in Sind and Guzerat, but in the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta Country, and Khandesh and Nasik, they are very bad, and apprehensions of scarcity are increasing. In the Central Provinces, only trifling showers are reported from two districts: in some parts want of rain is being seriously felt. No rain has fallen in Berar, where it is required for all crops, except cotton. In Central India, rain is reported only from Satna, but there and in Rajputana prospects are good. Rain has fallen throughout Bengal, abundantly in many places, and prospects are excellent. In the North-Western Provinces, falls are reported from Benares and Allahabad: prospects are favourable. In Oudh, some rain has fallen, and the crops promise well. No rain is reported from the Punjab: harvest prospects are good. Reports are favourable from Assam and Burma."

For the first time after many years the rain-fall throughout the Bengal Provinces has been uniform and fairly distributed. There was some fear for the districts in Orissa, but it has been dispelled by the falls of the last two weeks. In every district of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chotta Nagpore the prospects of the crops are reported to be excellent, but of late there has been a little draw-back in the districts of Burdwan, Bancoora and Midnapore in consequence of the heavy rains of last week. In the first-named district the rivers Damooda and Darkessur overflowed their banks, but scarcely any damage done; some slight damage only done to the intermediate rice crop in Bancoorah; the heaviest downpour was in the Midnapore district, where there was an inundation of the Cossye and Silye rivers. Some very disastrous breaches took place, and Ghatal and the country around are reported to be all under water, and some damage has been done. "Some hundred square miles of crops will have been more or less seriously injured but everywhere the late rice crop will yield a

bumper crop." The health of the provinces cannot be said to be equally satisfactory. In the Burdwan district fever is very prevalent; in the subdivision of Meherpore and Bongong in the Nudera District fever of a severe type has broken out, and a special native Doctor has been deputed to the former place. In the Dinagepore district there is also much fever. In the Rajshye district cholera is reported from the Nattore Sub-division and from Baraigaon; it prevails also in some places of the Furreedpore district.

The returns for the districts of Bombay, which are threatened with famine, are as follows:

Khandesh.—Kharif crops prematurely dried up for want of moisture, except in western districts bordering the Dangs; sowing of rabi has commenced in a few places; general condition of central and eastern districts very bad; cholera in Bhusawal taluka, 24 cases, 3 fatal.

Nasik.—Kharif crops mostly dried up; rabi showing hindered for want of rain; public health good.

Tanna.—Cholera to slight extent in Bassein taluka; rice crops suffering for want of rain in some talukas.

Poona.—Rain very anxiously looked for; very discouraging accounts regarding kharif crop, which is dying for want of it; public health good.

Ahmednagar.—Price of grain rising; relief measures progressing; cholera in 5 talukas, 51 cases, 24 deaths.

Sholapur.—Distress in the whole zilla; slight cholera in Sholapur taluka.

Satara.—Rain urgently wanted; scarcity of pasture severely felt; prices of grain risen high; distress among poor people; 8 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Very discouraging accounts from all talukas; people leaving the northern talukas in search of food and work; prices of grain still rising.

Dharwar.—Prospects worse in all talukas; great demand for employment; poorer classes suffering much; price of grain rising, and grain dealers refusing to sell, pleading fear of grain riots.

Kaladgi.—Kharif almost lost; rabi sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain; prices of grain rising; slight cholera in Indi.

A correspondent from Poona thus addresses us on the subject of the scarcity in Bombay:

"You are perhaps acquainted with the fact that the whole of the Deccan and a large portion of the Southern Mahratta country is threatened with a very terrible famine. I may safely say that the calamity has already befallen the poor inhabitants of the district. Large numbers of the population have left their homes and are roaming through the country like hordes of nomadic tribes. The famine is a double one, there being neither food nor water in the stricken districts. The owners of cattle have let them loose to go any where they choose since they are unable to feed them any longer. One full year is to elapse before there can be crops and to save the starving people from death, at least one year's provision will have to be made. It is a fortunate thing that we live in times when we can appeal to each other's sympathies and when physical barriers are not considered sufficient to cut the ties existing between man and man. In 1874 when Bengal was groaning under a similar calamity Western India did all she could to relieve the distressed Bengali, should not the Deccani now ask of his Bengali friends the same assistance. In the interest of humanity will you kindly make a move amongst the generous Calcutta public to do what they can towards the relief of the distressed poor in the Deccan. The Government is trying to do what seems to it to be proper, but it is not fair to throw all the burden upon the Government. I hope to be able to see some article soon in your paper on this most important subject."

The tract of country threatened with scarcity is large. No less than 10 districts of Bombay, and a good portion of Madras and Mysore, seem to be in a critical situation. Of course the Government will do its best to alleviate the misery of the sufferers, but the charitable public throughout the country ought to co-operate. Fortunately Bengal and other provinces will have bumper crops, and so will British Burmah; there will be then no lack of food, though a serious want of the wherewithal to buy it. To our mind the Government ought to cancel the expenses for the celebration of the Delhi Assemblage. Let the Proclamation of the assumption of the imperial title be read in the same manner in the chief towns as the Royal Proclamation announcing the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the Crown was read in 1858. It would be a cruel mockery, if in some parts of the empire the Queen's subjects should die of starvation, and in other parts lacs upon lacs should be spent in fire and smoke and a gaudy pageant. The times are out of joint. With the long hole made in the finances by the heavy exchange, with a general war impending over Europe, and with a famine stalking over a large portion of the country, the Government, we respectfully submit, ought not to waste money upon idle *tamasha*.

THE CIVILIAN GRIEVANCES.

THERE ARE some of our countrymen, who call the Government, we do not say rightly, an *onyed* Government. They hold that the Government

only looks to the interests of the Civil Service, and is ready to sacrifice the interests of the people for its sake. We must confess that the proceedings of the Government in respect of what are called Civilian Grievances give some color to this charge. The Civilians of the N. W. P. are discontented because there has been a block in the promotion. This block has been created by the Government itself. If it had suspended for a time the yearly influx of civilians, there would have been no block, but it went on importing civilians year after year, and the result is a block. The Civilians are all-powerful; they hold the reins of Government; they are strongly represented in the Indian Council; and they have powerful friends in Parliament. They kept up a strenuous agitation, and Her Majesty's Government has given in. The Secretary of State says: "First, one of the causes of the block in promotion in the North-West Provinces Service appears to be that many of the highest posts in the Non-Regulation Provinces, to which members of the Civil Service would otherwise have been appointed, are occupied by military and uncovenanted officers, who, on account of a difference in the scale of pensions, do not retire so early as covenanted civilians. I would sanction the grant to a limited number of military officers in civil employ of a bonus of such sum as you might think fit to offer, but not exceeding in any case, one year's pay, or the sum of Rs. 22,000, with permission to retire on the terms of the Government General Order of the 21st January 1876. These retirements would be in excess of the 90 allowed to the army at large. The offer should include officers not within two years of Colonel's allowances. Similarly, I am prepared to sanction the grant of bonus to uncovenanted officers in addition to their pension as proposed by the Special Committee, with a like reservation as to those who are soon to be superannuated." In other words the military and uncovenanted officers must make room for the covenanted Civilians, though this process would be doubly expensive, and therefore unjust to the tax-payer. Secondly, with respect to covenanted civilians, "I am willing to allow during the current year any servant of 20 years' service, that is, of the year 1856 and previous years, who has not completed the full term of residence, to retire on a pension bearing to 1,000*l.* per annum, the proportion which his term of actual residence bears to 21 years, the full term required for full pension. I see no objection to such a relaxation of the pension rules, provided the principle of granting pensions proportioned to the work done be observed. The proposed option of capitalizing such portion of a pension as may be in excess of 500*l.* per annum might also be permitted." This will also involve increased expenditure, that is to say, firstly in early pensions and secondly in increased pay to promoted officers. Thirdly, "I am of opinion that the very peculiar circumstances of the present block in promotion, depending upon a series of events which are not likely to recur, justify the application of a temporary remedy. This may be done by granting personal allowances at the rates proposed by the Special Committee in the 39th paragraph of its report. I will sanction those rates for a period of five years, beginning from the 1st of May last, under the conditions stated in the 40th and 41st paragraphs of the report of the Committee." This will also lead to additional expenditure. Fourthly, "it seems to be generally admitted that administrative efficiency would be secured by increasing the number of district charges in the North-West Provinces. The present would be a favourable time for the introduction of such alterations as are deemed necessary." Now as a rule the districts in the North Western Provinces are much smaller compared with those of Bengal, but they are to be sub-divided in order to give promotion to discontented civilians. Fifthly, "I desire that the appointments to the Commissions of Oudh and the Central Provinces, and to the administration of the Non-Regulation Provinces attached to the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, be regulated henceforth in accordance with the principle applied by the 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 54, to the Regulation Provinces." That is to say, the military and the uncovenanted should be kept out. The orders of Her Majesty's Government on the subject have two effects. The

Civilians shall have a close monopoly of the service, and the finances of the country shall be burdened with increased expenditure, and all this while there is a talk of a liberal policy for employment in the service of the State and a cry for retrenchment!

THE WELD CASE OF MADRAS.

THE MOMENT we read the Resolution of the Government of Madras in the Weld case, we had no doubt in our mind that it had taken a correct and righteous view of it. Our opinion is confirmed by the publication of the papers in the case. These papers give the lie direct to the Anglo-Indian journals of Madras. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* gives a very fair summary of the case, which we copy below:

"The Hindoos burn their dead, and the burial of a Brahmin Sanyasi is a very rare occurrence. When such an event does take place, in the case of an aged man the purity of whose life has made him an object of public veneration, the Shastras prescribe that his remains are not to be burned, but interred at the Brahmin bathing ghat under the shade of trees, where the people may assemble for meditation and prayer. Now the record shows clearly, as the Government Resolution says, that the spot where the sons of this venerable old man and his town-people buried him, was the ancient and customary place of interment for such men. Mr. Weld himself is forced to admit this; but because there had been no burial there for a period of from four years to thirty, both he and Mr. Thomas affect to treat the right and the custom as dead, or non-existent. The proof is absolute that the old man was being buried there simply in accordance with usage. There was no municipal regulation whatever forbidding it, and there is no other burial ground in the city. There is not a word in the record—except in Mr. Weld's excuse for what he did—that shows the slightest symptom of a wish to deceive the authorities. Mr. Weld driven into a corner, simply says, 'I am satisfied' and 'I believe' that they intended to do so and so. The sons of the old man, with filial piety, had asked for permission some time before his death, to build at their own expense a bathing ghat at the place, and permission being given, they had constructed in the usual way a wide flight of steps down to the water resting on solid brick foundations, and had covered the ghat in the usual way. From filial respect, they had erected this monument to be near the grave where the old man should be interred, in accordance with the ancient usage of the town; and they were simply benefactors of the town in what they did. All this stands out as clear as day in the record. Why it ought to have occurred to them to ask the permission of the authorities, simply to do what had ever been done and allowed on similar occasions, no one can find in the proceedings. The *Mail* deliberately imports into the case, as purely imaginary hypothesis of its own, considerations brought forward to influence the Government after the scandal had occurred.

The old man died and was buried. The grave was fifty to sixty feet, it is admitted, from the tank, and the whole solid structure of the bathing ghat intervened between the grave and the water. Not only so, but when some days after the burial, Mr. Weld ordered the body to be exhumed, the relatives offered to do anything he might require of them by building a vault around the grave, or by taking any other step short of the desecration of disturbing the ashes of their father, who was not only the object of their own veneration, but of the entire town. And the magistrate peremptorily tells them, that if they do not at once exhumate the body, he will have it flung into the place "where the night soil of the town is deposited." A more gross or scandalous outrage, it is impossible to conceive. The insult went home to the hearts of these poor men—who strange to say have feelings that distantly resemble our own—and in their distress they telegraph to the Government what is being done. Now a persistent and untruthful attempt has been made to shew, that Mr. Weld intended no insult whatever when he threatened that he would have the old man's body thrown upon the dunghill of the town. We blush with shame for the Madras press at the falsehoods it has told in this case. For Mr. Weld himself admits that he was guilty of this insult. In attempting to defend himself, he says, "I rather incautiously mentioned Hathaway's Park." Lower down he says, "I did not say I would certainly bury it there, but that I might be obliged to do so;" and again, "When I used the threat, it was as well to point out the worst that might happen if 'my order to exhume were not obeyed.'" And with these admissions before us, that he had offered the unhappy relatives this scandalous insult, we are still told by these Madras papers that as only a certain portion of Hathaway's Park is used for the night soil no insult was intended in the reference to it.

It was sanitation gone mad to require the body to be exhumed at all, though all the civil surgeons in the kingdom were to put their names to the ridiculous affirmation that this solitary body buried 50 to 60 feet away from the tank, and with a new and solid bathing ghat between it and the water, could ever have affected the tank. There was no other burial ground in the city, no municipal regulation forbidding the burial, while it was the ancient and customary burial place of Sanyasis, now and again in long periods of years. Instead of outraging the whole town so wantonly and scandalously, what was easier than to allow the sons to build a vault around the grave, if there were any real apprehensions from its presence. But Mr. Thomas and Mr. Weld are of the true "Civilian" type. Who are the people that they should be consulted at all? Are they not stocks and stones? And are we to be fools enough to credit them with the same feelings of veneration for aged worth, the same feelings of filial respect, and hallowed association with the grave, as ourselves? The case is an exceedingly bad one, and we have but one quarrel with the Government, that it did not heavily punish Mr. Thomas as well as Mr. Weld. The letters of the former to the Government itself, are almost defiant in their tone; while he proceeded to dismiss from the Government employ one of the old man's sons—God only knows why—and to compel another relative of the family to retire on his pension. There is no concealing the fact that we are

doing our best by these high-handed and disgraceful proceedings, to alienate the people completely from our rule. No doubt it is very mischievous that the people should see these executive officers publicly humiliated; but it would be not only mischievous, but dangerous, for them not to be so. We shall return to the case to-morrow. Its facts have been so grossly misrepresented in the Madras papers and in the *Pioneer*, that it is necessary to shew clearly what they really are, and how necessary it was for the Government to notice them as it did. Had Mr. Thomas been suspended as well as Mr. Weld, for his insolent high-handedness and covert insolence even towards the Government itself, we should have been better pleased with its decision. That the people are not stock and stones, we do really think possible, nay even likely, and the sooner we get rid of the men who treat them as though they were, perhaps the better.

All honor to the Englishman, who can enter into Hindu feeling and thus vindicate it, who is not swayed by race-feeling, and does not hesitate to condemn his own countrymen, who inflated with the authority vested in them deliberately outraged the feelings of the people on a point the most sensitive, and who justly jealous of the character of British rule in this country seldom minces matters because it may offend this man or that, however exalted his station or high his authority and influence. The English press in India is a powerful engine of good, if its conductors will only apply it to the conservation of the true interests of the country. It is a pity that English writers in this country but too often think that the interests of the Europeans and Indians are antagonistic. They are not so. Rightly considered, the interests of the two are identical, for whatever will conduce to the good government and happiness of the people of India, will necessarily contribute to the good of the English nation; India devoted and loyal to England is a tower of strength to her. It is a relief to us to see that there is at least one English journalist in India who looks at Indian affairs with an unbiased mind.

While we support the Resolution of the Government of Madras in regard to Mr. Weld we regret that it has not taken a sufficiently serious notice of the conduct of the District Magistrate, Mr. Thomas. That officer, not content with ordering the most high-handed measures, directed the dismissal, suspension, and censure of a host of native officers. They have it is true all been righted by the Government, but it is evident that an officer, who takes such a distorted view of the conduct of his subordinates, is not fit to exercise authority over them. It is the insolent and heartless acts of such crack officers, which undo the good work of the Government for years. One example made of such an officer may however do a world of good.

THE ATROCITIES OF THE TURKISH WAR.

THE much-looked-for report of Mr. Baring on the atrocities of the Turkish war has been at last published in the *London Gazette*, and the *Times* gives a summary of it. The tale is harrowing enough, but it is also evident that there have been gross exaggerations on both sides. Mr. Baring first enumerates the charges published in England—that cartloads of heads had been paraded about the streets of different towns; that women and children had been publicly sold in the streets of Philippopolis and Tatar Bazardjik; that horrible tortures had been practised on the prisoners; that 40 young girls had been ravished and burnt alive in a barn; that at least 25,000 perfectly innocent persons had been massacred; and that a large number of villages, differently stated as being between 60 and 100, had been burnt. He then remarks:

"It is utterly untrue that cartloads of heads were ever paraded in the streets of any town; but I think I can trace the origin of the story, which was telegraphed to England from Servia. During the insurrection about 150 insurgents crossed over from Roumania in the Radezky, and were encountered and defeated by Bashi-Bazouks to the north of Sona. Some of the dead were decapitated by the conquerors, who brought the heads into Sofia on bayonets and poles, and took them to the konak, where the Pasha told them that he wanted not dead men's heads but live prisoners, from whom he could obtain evidence.

"It is not true that women or children have been publicly sold in the streets under the very eyes of the authorities at Philippopolis or Tatar Bazardjik. During the terrific confusion that followed the insurrection there is no doubt that many children were lost; some of these have been taken up; the houses of charitable persons, and others have now been recovered by their parents. Some may be in the houses of Mussulmans, but I have not heard one single properly authenticated case of sale. In fact respectable Bulgarians themselves at Philippopolis and elsewhere have told me that these stories of sales are only fabrications.

"As regards young women, a certain number have no doubt been carried off from different villages by the Bashi-Bazouks, who keep them in their harems; e. g., after the awful massacre of Batak about 80 young women and girls were taken to the Mussulman villages of Nevrokop, Inipha, Alanjevo, Kara Boulak, Yen-Mahalle, Rekitvo, Dorkovo, Bania, Corsova, Babiak, Kozak, and Potentzi, where they still are.

"One man of Batak who knew his wife was in the house of a Turk named Aliho of Bania, applied to the authorities at Tatar Bazardjik, and a ziptieh was sent to look after her; as, however, he came back saying he could not find her, the man was told that if he wanted his wife he must get her himself.

"Of course, what occurred at Batak may also have occurred elsewhere, though I only heard myself one more case—viz., of a woman of Prisdum Derwent, who said her daughter was in the house of a Turk belonging to a neighbouring village."

Respecting the charge that the Turks inflicted torture on the prisoners, Mr. Baring says that the question is most difficult to decide; the evidence being very conflicting. He adds:

"The medical man attached to the prison at Philippopolis, Dr. Vlado, a Greek gentleman, with whom I conversed on the subject, declared that he utterly disbelieved these stories of torture. At any rate, though the prisoners had not been behindhand in complaining of other things, not one of them had said he had been tortured; he had free access to the prisons, and if torture had been used it is more than probable that some one would have made a complaint to him. A priest has complained of having been beaten on the royl, and showed his bruises. Confinement in the 'Poliz,' he said, though no doubt extremely disagreeable, could not be regarded as actual torture.

"Though I am unable positively to decide whether prisoners were or were not tortured for the purpose of extracting evidence, there is no doubt that while they were being conveyed to Philippopolis from the places where they were captured, they were in many cases most brutally ill-treated. This was especially the case with 400 men who were marched heavily chained from Bazardjik to Philippopolis, and who, on their entry into the latter place, were mercilessly beaten by their escort, and pelted and insulted by the Mussulman mob."

Mr. Baring thus concludes his report:

"Wherever there is Turkish rule, there, owing to its inherent faults, there will be Christian discontent. Last Spring this was naturally heightened by the total failure of Mahmoud Pasha's high-sounding scheme of reforms, by the deaf ear turned by the Porte to petitions from Bulgaria, and by the heavy pressure of taxation. Add to this the difficulties in which the Turkish Government was involved, and latterly, also, the fear of some outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism, which prevailed more or less throughout Turkey. The foreign agitators, and those natives whom they had succeeded in seducing, seized upon this apparently favourable opportunity to strike a blow; the peasants were deluded into leaving their villages by being told that the Turks were going to massacre them, and the population of the small towns was induced to take part in the insurrection by threats and by the most extravagant promises of foreign aid. The revolution was well planned, but miserably executed. The heart of the people was evidently not in it; and many of them apparently thought that all that was necessary for success was a green flag, with a lion rampant, and 'Liberty or death' embroidered on it. The insurgents put themselves in the wrong by killing defenceless Turks and committing other acts of insurrection, but the resistance they made when actually attacked was hardly worthy of the name. The Turks gained an easy victory, and abused it most shamefully, the innocent being made to suffer for the guilty in a manner too horrible to think of. Moreover, unscrupulous persons did not hesitate to gratify private vengeance on this occasion, and many a debtor got rid of an importunate creditor by denouncing, or threatening to denounce, him as a 'Committee Ufi.' A thousand regulars sent to Otlou-keni, Avrat-Alan, and Bratzigovo, and a few more to Bellova, where the presence of Benkowski gave the insurrection rather more importance, would in a few days have stamped out every vestige of revolution. The really guilty might have been punished, and a suitable example made, and the world would not have been horrified by the accounts of massacres of women and children and of wholesale burning and pillaging. The Porte, has, moreover, given a powerful handle to its enemies and detractors by the way it has treated those who took an active part in the suppression of the insurrection. Those who have committed atrocities have been rewarded; while those who have endeavoured to protect the Christians from the fury of the Bashi-Bazouks and others have been passed over with contempt; e.g.,—Sheket Pasha holds high office in the Palace; Hafiz Pasha has a command in Serbia; Achmet Agha has been decorated; so have Tossoun Bey and Nedjib Effendi, Kaimakam of Plevna. On the other hand, has any reward been given to Hafiz Effendi, who saved Yamboli; to the Mutevelli of Carlovo; to Husni Effendi, Commander of the troops at Yamboli, who saved those places; to Rustem Effendi, Yuzbashi at Tournova, who having fought against insurgents really in arms, saved the prisoners from the fury of the mob; or to Haydar Effendi, Mutesarrif of Slivnia? Hassan Pasha refused to allow Bashi-Bazouks to burn Bratzigovo, for which act he was violently abused by the Turks of Bazardjik."

The report is thus summed up:

"There was undoubtedly a revolution which had to be suppressed by armed force.

"A small minority of the population committed reprehensible acts which merited punishment.

"The Government of Mahmoud Pasha is to blame for the calling out of the Bashi-Bazouks, for had it sent troops earlier this disastrous measure would never have been necessary.

"It is also to blame for allowing revolutionary agents to circulate under its very eyes, without taking measures to counteract the spread of their pernicious doctrines.

"The manner in which the rising was suppressed was inhuman in the last degree, 50 innocent persons suffering for every guilty one.

"The deeds of blood I have spoken of and the misery I have witnessed, must rouse just indignation in every mind;

but the infamous conduct of those agitators who, to serve the selfish ends of States whose only object is territorial aggrandizement, have not shrunk from exciting poor, ignorant peasants to revolt, thus desolating thousands of homes, and leaving to a fine, rich province, a legacy of tears, should not be allowed to escape without their share of public execration."

There have been excesses on both sides, but it cannot be denied that the Turks have been the more guilty. It remains to be seen how the Great Powers will solve the Eastern question. We hope there will be no general War.

A COMMON CURRENCY FOR ENGLAND AND INDIA.

HOWEVER some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries may poo-poo our idea about a common currency for England and India as a solution of the exchange difficulty, it is gratifying to us to observe that it has been broached by thinkers in England and America. We saw the other day that the idea was ventilated at the East India Association, and our readers are aware that the Americans are anxious to have a uniform coin with England. This question of a common currency we observe has been discussed with considerable ability in a letter from Mr. Stephen Anderson of Liverpool to the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. In the first place he suggests that the Bank of England ought to keep a portion of the reserve in silver. He says:

"But there being certain elements of risk or of uncertainty, why, it may be asked, should the Bank run any chance of ultimate loss? Perhaps the difficulty is a reasonable one, and if found to be reasonable, might not the circumstances be met by a Government guarantee against loss, to be determined after the lapse of a reasonable time? Of course, my argument is founded on a conviction that Silver, in comparison with Gold, is as well worth 1 to 15.5 as it was twenty years ago; that it is for the benefit of the family of nations to encourage the use of Silver in the monetary arrangements instead of discarding it, that our connection with India alone compels us to deal with the difficulty which has arisen there; and that it would be most unwise and impolitic obstinately to follow such a course as must tend to the universal adoption of a gold standard throughout Europe, as well as the East. There ought to be no difficulty, therefore, in granting, *pro tempore*, such a Government guarantee as would cover the Bank's risk in now proceeding to buy Silver bullion." In the second place he observes: "Why might not the Bank issue £1 notes, or rather *Twenty Shilling* notes, payable only in Silver, five or ten of which might be a legal tender in the payment of debts, and the issue be solely against Silver bullion, to be held in preparation to the issue—say at 75 to 100, or in any other just and equitable proportion—allowing the Bank and not the Mint to make the profit on the coinage. It would be an immense boon to the country for the discharge of small debts, as in Scotland, and probably be one step towards a settlement of this burning question. In addition to these £1 notes there might be a large use of a four shilling silver coin, equivalent to the five-franc piece in value. To what amount these might be made a legal tender (supposing a partially dual or bimetallic standard were adopted) would be a matter for after consideration." This is exactly our suggestion. Let a uniform silver coin be introduced in England and India, and the exchange difficulty will disappear of itself. The writer points out: "France cannot stand alone in her large use of Silver; not that she has been unwise but that her present monetary system must render the adjustment of her accounts with other nations a source of unnecessary anxiety and, at present, of loss. Five-franc Silver pieces are a legal tender to any extent in France. It is clear if we do nothing, France must adopt a policy adverse to Silver, and so render it impossible for the metal to hold its rightful place in future in the monetary systems of Europe, or indeed, of the world." He continues: "It may have the semblance of disloyalty to tender advice contrary to the good of my own country. But if the United States were able to buy up (even on loan) the depreciated Silver currency of the Continental nations to establish with France a dual standard, to make the Silver dollar an unlimited legal tender,

as the Silver Five-franc piece is in France, and as the Rupee is in India—she might ere long attract to herself, and away from us nearly the whole of the South American, Mexican, East Indian, and Chinese demand for calicoes, twist, iron, and cutlery. France might participate largely in the residue. They might establish copper works at New York, Baltimore, and Havre, that would be able to compete with Swansea and Liverpool, for those supplies of the raw material which constitute 2-3rds of the entire Copper now imported into Europe, and otherwise cause us to have a humbler estimate of our financial and manufacturing greatness. But I am aware that the very risk of such contingencies, carrying with them, as they would, the germs of permanent commercial declension, and, as a consequence, a material reduction in the value of all real property, will arouse our slumbering Statesmen and Financiers, and so prevent the national catastrophe which otherwise may befall us. The sooner they awake to a real and lively sense of danger, the better for England, and for the world. From the discredit thrown on Silver by Germany (which has only followed the example of England in the matter), there is at this moment great risk that the use of Silver in India as a standard of value may be destroyed, and that the holders of 200 millions of Capital Silver there, who have taken this enormous sum in good faith, may lose one-half of their property. But our Indian subjects thus ruthlessly treated are as much the subjects of the Queen of England now as we are, and equally with ourselves entitled to protection from spoliation, and from the ruin, which from the action of our monetary laws is now impending over them. The quantity of Gold coin in the world (Seyd, page 51) is 750 millions; the quantity of Silver coin in the world (Seyd, page 51) is 650 millions, and the position held by England substantially is, that a Gold standard alone shall exist throughout the English Empire. The quantity of Gold coin in England, however, is (Seyd, page 40) only 130 millions, whilst there exists of Silver coinage in England (Seyd, page 40) 15 millions, and the Silver coinage in India is, say, 200 millions; in all, belonging to English subjects, 215 millions of Silver; and the whole scope of our present law is to discountenance its use, whereby its value at this moment has declined 0 per cent. from its normal price." We entirely concur. England has destroyed the indigenous manufactures of India, and by pursuing a short-sighted policy it is about to imperil its currency. The question is pressing, and it ought not to be longer put off.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

To-day the first meeting of the new Municipal Corporation of Calcutta will be held. It is to be regretted that ill-health has compelled Sir Stuart Hogg to seek a change of air for a short time, and that he cannot therefore preside at the meeting. Babu Sreenath Ghose, the Vice-Chairman, will preside. Some people seem to think that the Babu will find himself in an awkward position. We do not see why he should. Surely the Commissioners will give him every fair play.

It is believed that Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, late Officiating Commissioner of Patna, and at present Officiating Inspector General of Police, will officiate for Sir Stuart Hogg as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. Sir Stuart contemplates to take leave in March next, and Mr. Metcalfe is likely to vacate his Police appointment at that time on the return of Mr. Hankey. Mr. Metcalfe it is said has great *shok* for municipal work.

THE APPOINTMENT of a successor to Sir Richard Temple as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal seems to be still a matter of speculation. In the middle of last week Reuter telegraphed that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden has got the appointment in his pocket, but this report was contradicted the next day. We have over and over said that there is no indication whatever that Sir Richard Temple proposes to retire so soon; he is in good

health and in the full swing of his career, and it is not likely that he would leave India in a hurry. But should he really go, there is not another Civilian, whose appointment as the ruler of Bengal would be hailed with greater satisfaction than the Hon'ble Ashley Eden. If the population of Bengal were polled, they would, we feel confident, vote for him to a man. Indeed, the people of Bengal look upon him as their "own."

It is said that Sir Bartle Frere is coming to India to assist the Viceroy in the conduct of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. We do not see the slightest necessity of his deputation; in fact it would be a slur on Lord Lytton, who has certainly seen more of court life than Sir Bartle. It is suspected, not without reason, that if Sir Bartle Frere has the management of the Imperial Assemblage in his hands, his pet province Bombay may get preference before the other provinces, as it did during the Prince of Wales' visit, which caused much heart-burning. This is one good reason why Sir Bartle should not be asked to dry-nurse the Viceroy in this important matter. Besides, it is a question whether it is legal to keep on Sir Bartle a member of the Indian Council, and pay him out of the India Office, and no one is appointed to officiate for him. May we enquire whether Sir Bartle was paid by India or England, when he acted as the "friend, philosopher, and guide" to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales? If the other members of the Royal suite were paid by England, why should Sir Bartle have been paid by India?

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER has not, as some suppose, died out. The ravages it is making in Connagore and the neighbouring villages are really appalling. At Bonrong, a correspondent says, the virulence of the fever is on the increase. He continues that "1200 attacks out of a population of 4000 is certainly great, 20 deaths have occurred lately. Relief much wanted from Government. Reports are being made. But will it come in time?" Sir Richard Temple promised to take some remedial measures by removing the obstructions to the drainage of the afflicted villages, but we see no signs of action.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE has the following anent the Native Civilian: "At the present moment there are not above half a dozen native civilians, and among this small number there has already arisen a grave scandal, nor have the others at all distinguished themselves." The "grave scandal" referred to has been an unmitigated act of injustice. As for no native civilian, distinguishing himself, we should like to know how many of the English civilians, who are the contemporaries of the native civilians have "distinguished" themselves since their induction into the service? But have not the Native Civilian won the approbation of the public and the Government? Babu Satyendranath Tagore, the first native Civilian, who is serving in Bombay, received on more than one occasion affectionate demonstrations of the people, whom he was obliged to leave on transfer. In Bengal both Babu Romesh Chunder Dutt and Beharilal Gupta are very highly spoken of, and have been promoted to the rank of "Joint." The others have joined the service but lately, and time will shew their usefulness.

THERE WAS a meeting held at the house of Nawab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur for the expression of sympathy with the Turks in the present war. We are sorry we cannot make room for the whole of the proceedings, but we give the following extract:

"It was discussed whether the present meeting should have any connection with the one held in the Town Hall. Shaikh Isa-bin Kertas said that as the proceedings of that meeting have been disapproved of by the Mahomedan community they are therefore condemned and virtually quashed. This was seconded by Haji Abdul Wahid Wahidana and supported by Haji Noor Mohammad Zekeria. On the objection of Moulvie Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, the motion was put to the vote, but carried unanimously, with the exception of Moulvie Mohammad Abdur Rawoof, who supported the objection. Sahibzadah Nusr-uddeen Hyder declined to give his vote at all. It was therefore finally resolved that this meeting should be quite independent of, and bear no connection whatever

with, the one lately held in the Town Hall. The following resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Moved by Moulvie Kabiruddin Ahmed,
1. That this meeting be called the "Turkish Relief Committee"; that its object is to invite and collect subscriptions in aid of the war-stricken Turks; and to remit the same to the Turkish Government; and that an address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India to crave Her special attention to maintain the line of policy hitherto observed by the British Government towards the Sublime Porte.

A committee was appointed, and other resolutions were passed. A sum of Rs. 12,406 was subscribed on the spot.

THE JUDGE of the Marine Court has passed the following sentence upon Mr. Master Pilot Simons, who was found guilty of negligence and unskillfulness, while in pilotage charge of the S.S. *Cawdor Castle*, the wreck of which we noticed in our last:

"I have endeavoured to find some extenuating circumstances in the case that might enable me to modify the sentence I am about to pass, but in vain I can find none. The case appears to me to be one of a very gross nature, and considering that the defendant have been for eighteen years in the pilot service, and at the end of that period could be guilty of such incompetency and unskillfulness coupled with negligence, as in the present case, I should not be doing my duty were I ever to give him the opportunity of again causing a similar disaster. The sentence of the court is that Mr. Simons be dismissed from the service."

THOSE, who found fault with the excitement, which prevailed at the Northbrook meeting, will do well to read the account of the Guildhall meeting in London on the Eastern Question. Mr. Fowler, one of the speakers, in seconding a resolution, spoke in favor of the Government, and he was thus treated:

"Individually he had unbounded confidence in Lord Derby (loud cheers and hisses, and cries of "Yes," "No," and "Gladstone"); but he put it to those who did not agree with him whether it was not their duty to strengthen the Foreign Secretary's hands? (Interruption.) When posterity came calmly to review the career of Mr. Disraeli it would honour him because in every period of foreign complication while he led the Opposition he extended to the Government of the day not merely forbearance, but a generous support. (Cheers.) He gladly recognized the patriotism of Lord Hartington, who had acted like a high-minded English statesman. (Hear, hear.) He regretted he could not accord the same praise to some of Lord Hartington's colleagues in the late Government, who by their letters, speeches and pamphlets had aggravated the perils of a perilous situation. (Prolonged hisses, cheers, and interruption.) He deeply deplored that at this great crisis the conduct of Mr. Gladstone should have been ungenerous (cheers and hisses), undignified, unstatesmanlike, and unpatriotic. (A Voice.—"Three cheers for Gladstone," and loud cheering, a large number of the audience rising to their feet, and waving their hats enthusiastically.)"

"Mr. Lovell came from the body of the meeting to move the following resolution, which was read by the Lord Mayor:—"That this meeting, while denouncing in the strongest possible language the dreadful atrocities committed in the Turkish Provinces, most indignantly repudiates the attempt to attach the slightest stigma on the English Government; and desires to express its deep sympathy with Lord Beaconsfield and Derby, its entire confidence in their management of the affairs of the nation, and that the honour, humanity, and best interests of the Empire were perfectly safe in their hands." Mr. Lovell came forward on the platform to speak in favour of the resolution, but there was such an uproar that not a word he uttered reached the reporters."

Sir J. Heron Maxwell thought he could show good reasons why the meeting should give their support to Mr. Lovell's motion. [Cries of "No, no," and "We won't have it."] He only asked them to listen to him for a few minutes. ["We won't."] The object of this meeting was, as he understood, to strengthen the hands of her Majesty's Government and enable the Government to carry into effect the views of the nation. [Interruption.] Mr. Gladstone said at Blackheath that whatever the English Government might do, it was in the power of any other European Government to spoil their policy. ["Sit down."] With regard to an important document, Mr. Baring's report, he might state he knew that the Foreign Office had good reasons for not at present publishing it. [Cries of "Oh oh" and "Shame."] It would appear in due time, but the interests of the public did not admit of its publication just now."

A gentleman, who stated that his name was O'Brien, now mounted the platform with the view of addressing the meeting, but was objected to on account of his not being a citizen. As no attention was paid by the would-be speaker to the remonstrance, Mr. Merriman came to the front, and tried what appeared to be a little gentle force, which was immediately resented by Mr. O'Brien, who flourished a cane threateningly over Mr. Merriman's head amid the greatest excitement of the meeting. Ultimately, however, Mr. O'Brien was induced to retire.

Such was an excited public meeting in London, in the heart of civilization!

DR. PAYNE, the Health-Officer of Calcutta, has brought an enquiring and thoughtful mind to bear upon his researches into the vital statistics of the town, which is really refreshing. The sanitary records under his predecessor resembled a jungle of figures, which he has converted into a fructifying garden. While we admire the philosophic spirit, in which he is pursuing his labors, we confess we cannot assent to all his deductions. For instance in his last quarterly report he has given a vivid picture of infant mortality in Calcutta, and come to the conclusion "that native management of infancy is nearly as destructive as cholera, and that, in a metropolis

under British rule, there continues unchecked to this day a preventible sacrifice of infant life infinitely greater than that which, when found to prevail in a remote islet of the Polar sea thirty years ago, was at once dealt with as a reproach to humanity." We are prepared to admit all that Dr. Payne says about the want of proper ventilation in the native accouchment room and the neglect of modern sanitary laws in the rearing of infants, but we do not believe that the rate of infant mortality is so high as he takes it to be. Without reliable statistics of births and deaths a fair comparison cannot be instituted between births and deaths. Now it is notorious that the birth-registers of Calcutta are defective, while the death-returns are approximately correct. Dr. Payne for purposes of comparison dismisses the birth-registers and adopts the census return as a safer guide. But the latter affords no reliable criterion for comparison. In the first place the Census was taken on the 6th April 1876; it gives the number of infants living at that date; there is nothing to shew how many were born or died from the commencement of the year to the date of the Census; on the other hand the number of children under one year is taken from the Census, and the deaths from the report of 1875; thus two distinct periods have been taken, and how can a comparison based on such a varying basis be fair or correct? We find in the last annual report of the Calcutta Municipality that the total number of births was 7001, whereas the population under 1 year given in the Census report is 5065 or nearly two thousand less. We have already said that the birth-registers are defective, but they are so because they are under and not above the mark; in the face of the birth-registers, the Census return, which gives a total nearly 33 per cent. less, cannot be considered a safe guide, and Dr. Payne, who has run up the rate of infant mortality according to it, has unconsciously built the fabric of his vision upon a foundation of sand. But let that pass. Accepting the number of population under 1 year in April 1876 as given in the Census return, viz., 5065, and the number of deaths among that portion of the population as given in the Municipal Report for 1875, viz. 3073, the number of deaths among every 1000 children was 606, whereas according to the birth-registers, which give the births during 1875 at 7001, the deaths among every 1000 children in 1875, taking the above total of 3073, amounted to 439, or say one-third less. There is thus much disparity in the figures, and it is to be regretted that Dr. Payne did not look into it. The rate of infant mortality is high in all countries. Dr. Payne himself quotes Mr. Simons, who "laments that in England of every 100 children born hardly 74 complete five years of life." It is noteworthy that Dr. Payne does not hold the trustees responsible for the high rate of infant mortality. He says, "in the distribution table there is the same hygienic independence of locality. The places where foul earth and water most abound are not the places of highest infant mortality. Nor do the scanty caste records indicate a greater death-rate among the chief dwellers in filth." It is observable that the same neglect of the sanitary laws in the accouchment room and in the rearing of infants obtains throughout the country, and if the rate of infant mortality, said to be due to these causes, was as high as Dr. Payne supposes, then there would not have been such a large increase in the population. Of course previous estimates of the population were mere guess-work, but one thing is undeniable; about eighty-three years ago when the Permanent Settlement was concluded, one-third of Bengal was covered with jungle, a greater portion of which has been since reclaimed and new population has settled upon it. Formerly it was believed that the total population of Bengal ranged from thirty to forty millions; according to the census of 1872 it rose to 66 millions. If the heavy rate of infant mortality had nearly depopulated Iceland, the same result would have been seen in Bengal, if the accouchment room was the next door to death's region. We must therefore accept Dr. Payne's deductions with considerable qualification.

Since writing the above we have received the following letter from Dr. Payne:

SIR,—I find that in the haste of preparation an error has crept into the 3rd Quarterly Report, on the Health of

Calcutta which has passed unobserved hitherto by those who have reviewed the report. The error has been corrected in the official copy to be presented to the Commissioners, but as it will have been widely circulated by the Calcutta Press before the report is officially published it is desirable that attention be drawn to it at once through the same medium lest the confidence, with which statistical figures have been accepted from this office be impaired.

The infant death-rates in the tables are calculated on the infant population numbered in the Census, as is usual in preparing mortality data, and throughout the report except in one instance, these rates are used because, in default of good birth registration, no reckoning can be based on recorded births. The one exception is of some importance as it constitutes an erroneous statement. It is said that of every thousand Hindoo children born about 1875 there died 596 and of the Mahomedan 735 within the year. These figures are quite true as applied to the existing infant population, but they are not true of the numbers born in the year, and must not therefore be used for estimation of life prospects. If the infant population be regarded as the survivors of the year and their number be added to the number of deaths to make an approximate estimate of births there will still result death-rates reckoned even on the births which are little less than the average mortality from Cholera and which would fully justify all the conclusions of the report.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR J. PAYNE,
Health-Officer.

The correction stands thus: Census return of children under 1 year, 5065, deaths among them for the whole year of 1875, 3073, add the two as suggested by Dr. Payne, total 8138; deduct 3073 deaths; the result is 5065 deaths per every thousand or 37 per cent. But this even is mere guess-work. We doubt whether illiterate natives correctly give the age of dead infants; they rather understate than overstate the age. Until we have correct birth-returns it is idle to speculate about the rate of mortality among infants. The rate of mortality among children under five years per every hundred in the European States is as follows: Norway 17, Denmark 20, Sweden 20, England 26, Belgium 27, France 29, Prussia 32, Holland 33, Austria 36, Spain 36, Russia 38, Italy 39. In England, however, the still-borns are not registered, and we doubt whether the births and deaths of all illegitimate children are brought on record. The institution of baby-farming shews how frequently are births and deaths of babes born out of wedlock concealed. Taking these things into consideration we submit the rate of mortality among children under five years in England should be taken at a higher figure than is shewn in the returns of the Registrar-General.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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ERRATUM.

Acknowledged by mistake in last issue—
Baboo Tarinichurn Ghose, Muldah..... 5 0 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—October 18, 1876.

GENERAL.—The 1st October 1876.—Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, B. A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, on leave, is transferred to Raugpore.

The 7th October 1876.—Mr. A. C. Brett, Officiating Judge of Furruckpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-four days from the 1st proximo under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 10th October 1876.—Mr. H. M. Kisch, C. S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gobindpore division of that district.

Baboo Bejoy Kissen Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is transferred to Manbhoom.

The 13th October 1876.—Captain John Edward Sandeman, Assistant Superintendent of the Dhanwar Estate Survey, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V (B. C.) of 1875.

Mr. J. Geoghegan, C. S., is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Section 18 of the Code, with effect from the 27th ultimo.

The 17th October 1876.—Mr. C. S. Bayley, C. S. I., who has reported his arrival at Bombay on the 11th instant on return from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division, is appointed to act until further orders as Inspector-General of Police.

The 18th October 1876.—Mr. F. H. McLaughlin is appointed to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, in the First Grade, on being relieved of his duties as Acting District and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr. G. E. Porter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, of the First Grade, is posted to Shahabad on being relieved of his duties as Acting District and Sessions Judge of Sarun.

POLICE.—The 11th October 1876.—Mr. W. G. S. Cox, who was appointed to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police under the orders of the 19th ultimo, is posted to Julpigoree.

In supersession of the orders of the 18th September 1876, Mr. H. A. Coombs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Monghyr.

EDUCATION.—The 14th October 1876.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., is appointed to be Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr. Henry Woodrow, deceased.

OPIMUM.—The 17th October 1876.—Mr. H. Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Tehtah, is allowed subsidiary leave from 12th to 23rd July 1876, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

PORT TRUST.—The 11th October 1876.—Mr. W. Duff Bruce is re-appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B. C.) of 1870, with effect from the 17th instant, the date on which his term of office as Port Commissioner terminates.

Mr. Bruce is also re-appointed from the above date to be Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

The 17th October 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Neem Chand Gupta, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th November 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Dwarkanath Sen, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Burdwan during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Neem Chand Gupta, or until further orders.

Posting.—The undermentioned Overseers are posted to the Sone Circle, with effect from the 1st September 1876:—

Corporal F. Somers, First Grade.
Private L. Fletcher,
Baboo Bhagwan Dass, Third Grade.
Baboo Kanti Chunder Benerjee, Third Grade.
" Chundun Lall,

Notification.—Mr. E. Bicknell, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, Buxar Division, availed himself on the forenoon of the 1st instant of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

Baboo Toolsa Dass Roy, Overseer, Second Grade, Dehree Workshop Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 2nd October 1876 from the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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Sealed Tenders will be opened at noon of the 13th of November 1876 at the Office of the Superintending Engineer South Western Circle, 12 Writers Buildings.

The stamped Forms of Tender can be obtained at any Executive Engineer's Office.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a sample of not less than half a maund of the Coal and earnest money of 300 Rs.

(Sd.) J. H. APJOHN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Cassye Division.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 23rd October 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.

AMENDED LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT THE SPECIAL MEETING.

1. The Chairman to submit for consideration Mr. Beverley's Report on the Census of the Town of Calcutta, taken on the 6th April 1876.
2. The Chairman to report that the cost for taking the Census has exceeded the grant of Rs. 16,000 by Rs. 3,603, allowing for the sum of Rs. 1,000 which the Port Commissioners have agreed to defray for Census of the Port, and to apply for an additional grant of Rs. 3,603.
3. The Chairman to lay on the table Memo. by Health-Officer submitting vital statistics of the town for the months of July 1876.
4. The Chairman to lay on the table letter from Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, communicating the observations of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1875.
5. The Chairman to move, under Section 43 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, that the dates and hours for holding Quarterly and Ordinary Meetings be fixed by the Commissioners.
6. The Chairman to submit letter from Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from Government of India, Financial Department, communicating the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to the grant of the Loan for Rs. 1,45,000 applied for by the Commissioners for construction of four new filters. The present loan to be considered as a part of the existing 4½ per cent. Water Supply Loan.
7. The Chairman to lay on the table Statement of Accounts for the month of August 1876.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

SECTION 233 OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION ACT IV. OF 1876.

No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing, construct or keep any latrine-urinal cesspool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house drainage or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality are entitled to use. Any person upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool, house-drain or other receptacle so situated, shall be now existing or hereafter constructed, shall remove the same within forty-eight hours of the receipt of a written notice from the Commissioners.

Published for general information,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

OBSERVATIONS ON RENT LAW.

BY

BABU HURRO PERSAUD CHATTERJEE.

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NOTICE.

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শ্রী রামচন্দ্র নন্দী।

মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট অফিস জয়নগর।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মর্দেবীর মহৎ গুণ, স্বাস্থ্য বর্ধন করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদেগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রী অশুতোষ রায়।

কোড়নগাড়ি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানা প্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল চন্দ্রদাস।

মোঃ দারজিহিং।

ইত্যাদি মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনিয়া, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পিতৃ নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্ত হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমন অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীধরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।

জমিদার বাহালগাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট অফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানিতে, অনেক পত্র-মাগে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারীরিক দৌর্বল্যতা পূর্ণাঙ্গাৎ অমেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদন যে একবারে আরম্ভ হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিক কাল ঔষধ সেবন করিলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভূষণ চন্দ্রদাস ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট।

মোঃ মাতাভাদ্রা জেলা কুচবিহার।

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মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদ্যমীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মর্দেবীর গুণ ভূবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটা রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কল্যাণ হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।

জমিদার বাঁগড়িহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

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শ্রীলোকেশ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

মোঃ বহড়, মজলীপুর পোষ্ট অফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনেশ নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জ্বর-চুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তদ্বাধ্য ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারা সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেফালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং বাহাতে বাঙ্গালী টিকিট দেওয়াছিল তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবহার জনা ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিমিত্ত হইত গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রী অপরূপক সেন কবিরাজ।

মোঃ জয়নগর মজলীপুর।

ইতি পূর্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারা যে কএকটা ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটাই বিফল হয় নাই, বাহ্যিক ২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাহার আশা লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রী রামচন্দ্র বিশ্বাস।

মোঃ খাইদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরূপের যেরূপ সমুচিত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুঙ্কর ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করণ তদ্রূপ সর্বতোভাবে কর্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুকল প্রার্থনা করিয়া ইহর আশা-মান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য নৈমিত্তিক বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই আলোক সামান্য প্রাণদারিনি ঔষধীর গুণ গুরিমা বর্ণন অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এ প্রবন্ধের কিছুকল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোম প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হইয়াছিল। ডাক্তার হর্ষিচন্দ্র শর্মা হিম-সাগর হৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সান্নাতিদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করিতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রী রাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।

মোঃ রায়না ক্রবর সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার এতাদৃশ বশ্য জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালধন চক্রবর্তী।

মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতা কুরানীকে স্নান ও আহাারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ার এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয়ে দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থ-ব্যবহার অছেন।

শ্রীজানক্যম্বর রায় চৌধুরী।

মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাদি যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করিতে পূর্ণাঙ্গাৎ অমৃতরস অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের ক্ষুধা লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।

মোঃ চুডামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকল্যাণচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।

মোঃ দেহভদ্রা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

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HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.

Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,

Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,

Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomiting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,

Station Master Doornau.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,

Sanskrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and the disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidney established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,

Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,

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